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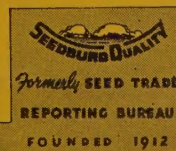
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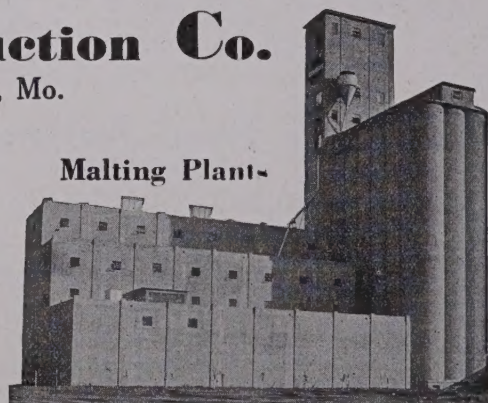
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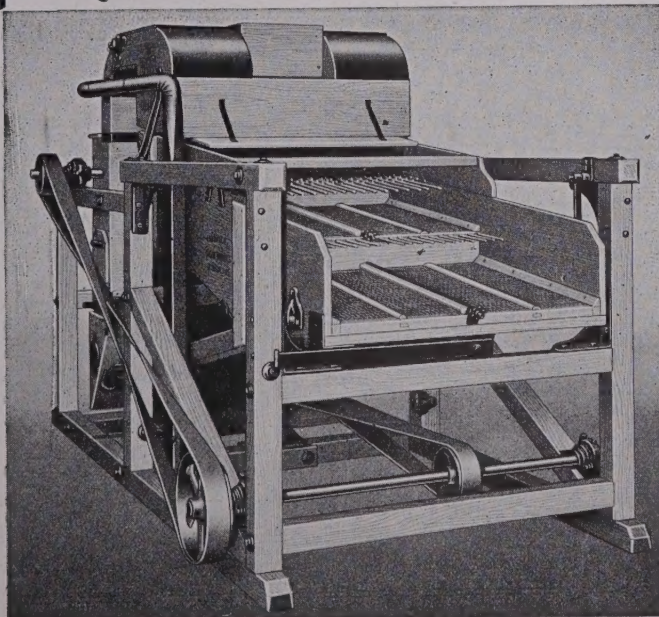
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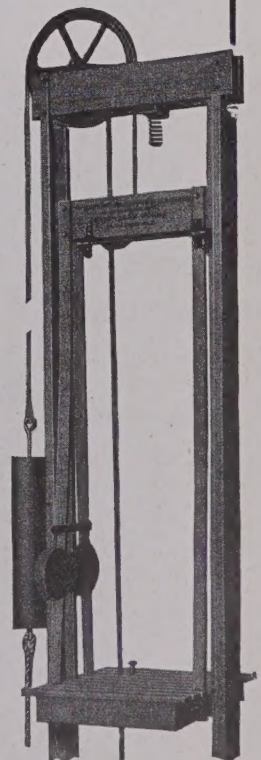
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GRAIN STORAGE (2): Concrete elevator with 370,000 bu. capacity; wood crib 50,000 bu. Federal W.H. license S-2409.

BRICK WAREHOUSE (3): 40 x 60 ft., two floors and basement, served by Illinois Terminal R.R. siding.

OFFICE BUILDING (4): 42 x 42 ft., two story stone masonry with basement, four car garage in rear, located on 125 x 125 ft. plot on corner across street from main mill building.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY (5): 650 x 60 ft., on Illinois Terminal siding.

Strictly a Sale proposition, No lease or rental

Further information on inquiry. Write or wire E. M. Sparks, trustee, Alton, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted—Position as Manager of grain elevator or branch Manager for flour mill. Elevator must be well-equipped and do good volume of business. Address 92M1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

PERMANENT CONNECTION with large elevator or mill wanted. Five years' experience as manager of country elevator. Now employed. Desire change. State wages. Address 92L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

POSITION WANTED—Married, draft exempt, active, extended experience export and interior chief grain inspector and large terminal and export elevator handling and storage, available for general elevator superintendent, grain buyer, branch office manager, chief inspector. Address 92L11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

For Sale—Blower type portable car loader that will load ear corn or any type of grain. Catlin Grain Co., Catlin, Ill.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

TWO TAGLIABUE Moisture Testers for sale; as good as new. Price each, \$135.00. Address Yale Elevator Company, Yale, Michigan.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

For Sale—Sprout Waldron Corn Cracker and Grader size No. 1 complete with knives and screens. ALSO 1—10 ton Fairbanks Scale with 8x21 ft. platform \$225.00. Address Villard Elevator Co., Villard, Minn.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Diesel 60 hp. for sale, full equipment, in good condition. One Fairbanks-Morse 25 hp. electric motor, 900 rpm., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase; several good belts and steel split pulleys. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

For Sale—1—No. 24 Western Pitless Sheller; 1—No. 15 Kelley Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader, high frame, belt drive; 1—Brown Duval Moisture Tester, two compartment; 4—Sheaves for one inch rope. LeRoy Grain Co., Inc., Le Roy, Ind.

For Sale—200 Hp. Corlis Engine pulling a heavy load every day. Also 26" Monarch Attrition Mill belt driven, equipped with leather belting in good working condition, new belts with it. Address 92M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

For Sale—1 Dreadnaught grinder complete with 30 Hp. motor, ammeter, fan and collector, two 24" double head attrition mills, one 50 Hp. Wagner motor 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volts 1200 RPM, one 50 Hp. Fairbanks Morse motor 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 RPM. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

For Sale—One Adt Grain Press, 1800 lbs. per hour dry material capacity, complete with worm gear drive and 5 Hp. A.C. motor, suitable for alcohol and other spent grains, cottonseed, linseed and soy bean mills. Press is complete with all auxiliary parts needed to keep it in operation, and is in good condition. Virginia-Maryland Dairy Feeders Co., 501 President St., Baltimore 2, Md.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two used clipper seed cleaners; one No. 7, \$50; one No. 49, has additional pre-scalper suction for equipment, \$175, both for \$200 cash, f.o.b. Nappanee; also used double ply leather belt, 38 ft. long 10 in. wide, good condition. Stauffer Grain Co., Nappanee, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 No. 500 Globe Cleaner \$125.00; 1 No. 0 Invincible double special close scouring and separating machine \$150.00; 1 Universal flour packer \$50.00; 1 Alsop Process KW ¼ volts speed 1600; Elevator cups, pulleys, belting and boot. 1 Strong Scott Air Lift with Curtis air compressor and tank. Address B. B. Hageman, Laurel, Mont.

FOR SALE—One 50 hp., 900 RPM., ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse motor; two Bauer Bros. 24" attrition mills, direct connected to two 20 hp. motors, complete with starters, 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle; one Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. One Jay Bee Clement Special direct connected to 75 hp. motor. Bargain for quick sale. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES. 24-in. Bauer attrition mill with two 25 H.P. direct connected motors. 20 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse type Y horizontal oil engine complete. Just a few of many items available for prompt shipment including a large stock of electric motors all makes, types and sizes, for mill and elevator service. Write us on your requirements, we may have what you need. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED. Used Hess grain drier. Benjamin Gerks, Rochester 4, N. Y.

WANTED—Sprout-Waldron crusher E. C. No. 10. H. Roy Mosnat, Belle Plaine, Iowa.

USED CLEANING MILL wanted. Prefer Clipper that will clean from 75 to 100 bus. per hour. John Freeman, Percival, Iowa.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Implement repairs, feed and seed business. Poor health reason for selling. C. Hass, Lester, Iowa.

SCALES FOR SALE

USED TRUCK SCALE for sale. 18 ton factory rebuilt condition; also new truck scales; immediate shipment. Write or phone N. 2205, Winslow Scale Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

For Sale—Two rebuilt Richardson Automatic four-bushel scales. \$350 each f.o.b. Omaha; One 20 Hp. 3Ph. 1725 RPM Open Motor. Tillotson Construction Co., Omaha, Nebr.

OIL TANKS WANTED

Wanted—Two or three oil tanks—8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity each. Address 92M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—15 hp. G. E. motor, 3 phase, 1200 rpm., good condition. W. L. Lowe Grain Co., Horton, Kan.

For Sale—20 Hp. dust proof Fairbanks Morse motor 1200 RPM, 3 Phase 60 Cycle 220 Volts with starter and base. Address J. C. Zimmerman, Roanoke, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Prolonged continuation of the present level of taxation would spell destruction of the American social and political system, said the finance committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in urging tightening of controls over federal government spending.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

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State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

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A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Midsummer Meeting of Hoosier Ass'n

Indiana grain dealers gathered at Indianapolis, June 23, for the Mid-Summer meeting of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. The meeting was streamlined to two business sessions, held in the delightfully cool roof garden of the Severin Hotel.

PRESIDENT H. E. MILLER, Greencastle, presided.

DON B. JENKINS, Noblesville, Chairman of the Wheat Improvement Committee of Indiana, delivered an address on "The Value of Approved Varieties of Pure Soft Wheat," in which he reviewed the organization of the committee, and outlined its purposes. The Executive Committee, he said, representative of all the varied wheat interests in the state, and working harmoniously with Purdue, has decided on five or six types of pure soft wheat for Indiana; Fairfield, tentatively, Trumbull, Fulhio, Rudy, Fultz, and Thorne.

Three hundred bushels of these types will have been certified to this year by Purdue, and the Committee will have available lists of these growers. Mr. Jenkins urged the dealers to make an effort to obtain some of this seed for their farmers, and the Committee plans to have the crop sacked, tagged and certified on the farm. He asked the dealers to make provision for cleaning and treating this seed for smut, and to push the program on these suggested varieties.

E. E. ALLISON, Indianapolis, reported on the 1944 Soybean Program for the Grain Storage and Service Charges Committee as follows:

Generally speaking, a handling margin on beans of 5c a bushel prevailed in Indiana before we began operating under controls. Notwithstanding this, the first CCC contract provided a margin of only 3½c. This was an actual cut to us, the small handler, of 30%. At the same time, to the larger volume handler in some other States it equalled or exceeded their prevailing margins. Thus at the outset, the small volume handler was discriminated against. We are not inferring that this was deliberate. We know that Commodity was faced with the problem of writing a contract applicable wherever beans were produced. But the fact remains that the contract provided a margin to the volume handler in some States equal to what he had been receiving, while to us in Indiana the margin was 30% less than the margin that had prevailed generally in the State.

We vigorously protested this 3½c margin, and working with the National Assn. and its country elevator committee, of which I am a member, we succeeded in getting the margin raised to 4½c; and after another year to 5c.

We often make the remark that one has to run like hell to stand still. In this instance a lot of spade work was necessary to lift the handling margin up to where it was under open markets.

THE 1944 CONTRACT—or the proposed contract, was presented by Carl Farrington, Vice-President of Commodity Credit, in an open meeting in Chicago, March 28th. On the night before this meeting, those of us from Indiana who attended got together with the Ohio delegation and representatives from other States interested, to discuss the inequities to the small volume handler of beans under the proposed 1944 contract and the one under which we operated in 1943. It was generally agreed that our only hope for relief was in a contract that recognized that handling costs are considerably greater in some areas than they are in others. That after further consideration and study this principle be presented to Commodity and urge that it be recognized in the 1944 contract, and that this should be done before this contract was finally approved.

At the open hearing the following day our only formal statement was a request that we be permitted to discuss the terms of the proposed contract personally with Mr. Farrington at a later date after we had had an opportunity to study it more fully, and before the final draft was drawn. Mr. Farrington assured us that such a hearing would be granted. On April 25th, approximately one month later, we sat down with Mr. Farrington in his office.

May I pause here to say that in the meantime we had had an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Board of Directors of the Association. The meeting with Mr. Farrington and the subject matter to be discussed was with their full knowledge and approval.

With Mr. Farrington were Mr. Tripp, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Hanley. In addition to Fred Sale and myself were Mr. Kyle, President of

the Ohio Ass'n and Bill Cummings, its Secretary, and Charles Latchshaw of the Ohio Farmers and Ray Bowden, ex-Vice-President of the National Ass'n.

We acted as spokesman and told Mr. Farrington that the 1944 bean contract, as did the one that preceded it:

1. Provided no more margin than we in Indiana and Ohio received during 1939 and 1940.
2. That during 1939 and 1940 the price of beans was \$1.00 whereas now this price is \$2.04.
3. That costs today are conservatively one-half higher.
4. That the contract makes no allowance for the difference in unit cost to the elevator handling 15,000 bus. and the one handling 250,000 bus., although there is ample precedent for such cost variation.
5. That, with exceptions, the Indiana and Ohio dealers handle beans in volume of 100,000 bus. or less.

That through the years, handling margins on grain in these States have been wider than in Illinois and Iowa. Because of less volume the per bushel cost to us is greater. We stated that we in Indiana and Ohio recognized this at the outset of price control, we felt pretty sure that you of Commodity recognized it, too, and that you would do something about it just as soon as a workable solution was found. We purposely did not go into costs in any detail. Increased operating costs had been covered pretty thoroughly in previous meetings with Mr. Farrington.

However, we did point out these facts: That costs generally are one-half greater. A man paid \$20.00 a few years ago is receiving \$30 or more now. A local trucker who received 4c for a given haul, now receives 6c or more. In both these instances the cost is at least one-half more. These cases are quite representative of relative costs all along the line. We reminded Mr. Farrington, too, that Commodity Credit had recognized these increased costs to the large handlers. He, the volume handler, is receiving approximately one-half more (and rightly so) for handling beans today than a few years ago. But you of Commodity have refused to grant to us in Indiana and Ohio any increased handling to cover these higher costs. Our margin was 5c or more at a time when costs were down and the price of beans was \$1.00 or less. It's only 5c now with beans \$2.00 and costs approximately one-half more.

In fact we made it pretty clear that we in Indiana and Ohio felt that everybody from the producer straight through had received pretty fair recognition of services rendered, except us. That we knew that there was no equity in war, but we did feel that those charged with exercising necessary controls should make it their business to see that inequities are held to a minimum. Because of these inequities:

1. Costs conservatively one-half higher.
2. Shrinkage of one-half to 1 per cent cost only ½c to 1c on a \$1.00 commodity; shrinkage of one-half to 1 per cent costs just twice as much or 1c to 2c on a \$2.00 commodity.
3. Because the contract makes no allowance for difference in unit cost to the elevator handling 15,000 bus. and the one handling 250,000 bus.
4. Because the contract provides no more to us than we were receiving prior to price controls.
5. But it does grant to the large volume handler in some states a wider margin than they were receiving.

Because of these inequities, we are asking that Commodity Credit give consideration to this suggestion: That the dealer handling up to 100,000 bus. of beans receive an additional handling margin on a graduated scale based on volume actually handled.

After discussing with us some of the details on how such a plan might be handled, the answers to which we were able to give, Mr. Farrington stated frankly that this seemed the best solution that had ever been offered to recognize greater costs to the smaller handler. He followed immediately, however, with the statement that he doubted whether he could sell the idea to those who would have to pass on it before it could be placed in effect.

LEE PATRICK, W.F.A., Indianapolis, distributed mimeographed sheets tabulating premiums and discounts for the various grading factors of beans under the 1944 Soybean Purchase Program, and answered questions.

Thursday Afternoon Session

FRED H. CLUTTON, Sec'y Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an address, "The Grain Trade After the War." His address is printed elsewhere in this number.

J. Walter Smith, Food Price Section, and

C. M. Spilman, Investigation Staff, O.P.A., distributed 2nd revised corn ceiling regulation 346 and answered the dealers' many questions.

WALTER C. BERGER, Chief, Feed Management Branch, W.F.A., Washington, reviewed the cattle, hog, and poultry census in the state and nation and advocated a culling program to adjust live stock production to the feed supplies available.

He stated that there would be from 80 to 100 million feed wheat available in the next six months, and advised that 6 million bus. of corn was being loaded for U. S. and further shipments would be received as cargo space was available.

In Attendance

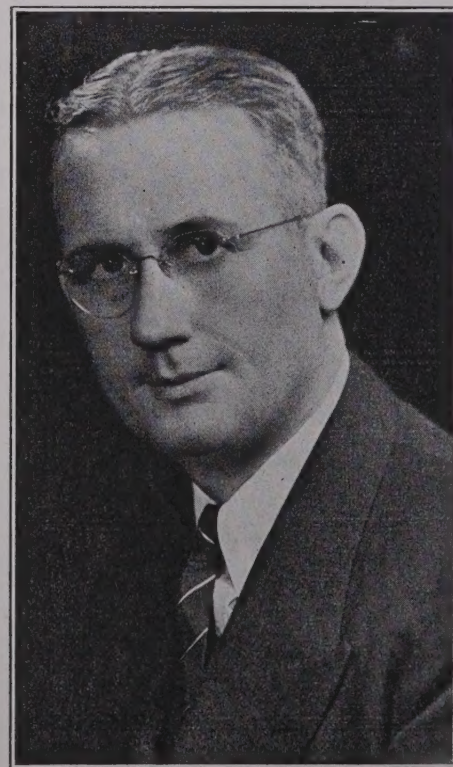
Indiana dealers present included Donald L. Gasaway, Ackley; Harold Nelson, Akron; W. E. Hurst, Alexander; George Reminger, Amboy; G. M. Jones, Attica; Grover Gough, Beech Grove; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Robert Hartman, E. J. Kruckeberg, Boston; L. M. Thiesing, Bloomington; O. L. Taylor, Brazil; Herman Peters, Chas. Russell, Brook; R. W. Ottinger, Cecil Smith, Brownsburg; Fern Knochel, Buck Creek; Maurice Campbell, Omer Lippold, Bunker Hill.

Russell Brown, Carls City; Don Smith, Cambridge City; Harold Ferrin, Carmel; Crawford Berry, Centerville; Noble Truex, Chili; W. A. Darnell, Coatesville; J. M. Holder, Clifford; L. E. Lake, Colfax; W. M. Moore, Covington; L. R. Rumsyre, Columbia City; Harry Sohn, Columbus; Charles Reeves, Charlottesville; S. J. Alexander, T. H. Beeson, Harold L. Gray, N. C. Logan, Howard Myers, Herald Peacock, G. R. Straub, Crawfordsville; E. K. Sowash, Wm. Steeb, Crown Point.

John Lynch, Darlington; W. C. Smock, Delphi; Paul Galbraith, Elizabethtown; Howard Mutz, Edinburgh; R. J. Lewis, Wm. Whittemore, Elwood; H. E. Johnson, Herschel Kealer, H. F. McKee, C. W. Moor, Alva Stout, Fishers; Max B. Sellers, Forest; G. B. McBane, Fortville; John Cockran, F. L. Cox, Willard Hart, F. W. McHugh, O. P. Spindler, Fort Wayne; John Frantz, W. P. Hayes, O. H. Sheets, Frankfort.

Wm. Suckow, I. S. Valentine, Franklin; Maurice Edwards, Frankton; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; Adam Egly, Geneva; Kent Lenzen, H. E. Miller, John Loibl, Greenville; Henry

[Concluded on page 462]



H. E. Miller, Greencastle, Ind., Presided.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., JUNE 28, 1944

THE SEED firm fined \$100 for shipping sudan grass seed deficient 26 per cent in germination will find it cheaper to make careful tests before shipping.

CORN from Argentina will meet some sales resistance on account of its flinty character, tho it has its uses. To mix it with dent corn is a crime in the opinion of processors.

CLAIMS of fields of wheat yielding 30 to 60 bushels of grain, testing 60 to 64 pounds, seem extremely extravagant, but every grain dealer earnestly hopes all claims will be fully realized.

THE RECORD of fires in grain elevators and flour mills for the summer months has long been excessive, so owners of this class of property are taking extra precaution to prevent fires from known causes to provide facilities for extinguishing fires in their incipency. Watch your property with extra vigilance during the hot months and thereby keep down the fire losses and the cost of fire insurance.

MANPOWER is lacking to operate elevators in the Southwest at their peak unloading capacity, making it advisable to place embargoes or set up a permit system.

WHEAT prices have sunk below the ceilings, at least temporarily, giving the futures markets an appearance of normalcy conducive to an increased volume of hedging and investment buying.

IT WAS stated in this column Apr. 28 last year that "Indicting millers for using a price differential to govern packages of different sizes, which use was specifically authorized by the Office of Price Administration, will prove to be a blunder."

THE W.P.B. is out with a new order on the distribution of lumber that tightens the restriction and should serve as a reminder to the elevator operator to conserve grain doors in his own interest as well as that of the railroad company owning the doors.

THE SUCCESS of the grinders of corn cobs in finding a ready market for their product is causing ear corn buyers of the surplus corn sections to wonder what they can get for the ground cobs and whether or not a permanent profit can be realized from utilizing this waste of our corn fields.

EVEN tho time and money must be spent to unload and release a freight car promptly, cleaned of trash, this is the shipper's contribution to the war effort. Any addition to the sum total of cars available for grain loading will be reflected back to the co-operating shipper indirectly.

PROMPT court decisions affecting every day business are sadly needed. It is not so much whose ox is gored, the desirable end is to remove doubt. Last year the Supreme Court of the United States took under review the "area of production"; and now the O.P.A. is battling a Wisconsin co-operative in the courts over the alleged unlawful payment of a patronage dividend exceeding the ceiling. In neither case can we expect a decision before the war is over.

THE OPA is again meeting with opposition. The Marketing Ass'n of America, a dairy cooperative representing creameries and cheese factories, has filed suit in the Federal District Court seeking an order restraining the bureau from interfering with the payment of patronage dividends. The champions of tax reform will next have the audacity to demand the relief of all stock companies from double taxation. One income tax on the net profits of the corporation, when it realizes a profit, and another tax on its owners when it distributes part of its earnings.

ONLY four of the fourteen grain elevators reported in this number as being visited by the fire fiend were destroyed. Evidently the vigilance of operators and the use of the apparatus provided for extinguishing fires is becoming effective.

EVERY ELEVATOR builder we have recently contacted complains of having more inquiries for elevator designs and construction work than he can supply this year. Builders inability to obtain needed material and manpower has caused the indefinite postponement of many needed improvements and enlargements.

CHINCH BUGS are doing a lot of damage in central Illinois grain fields and undoubtedly will increase their destructive work because the available supply of Dinitro dust, used most successfully in constructing toxic barriers for the migrating bugs, has been exhausted. Farmers will be forced to depend upon creosote for destroying the bugs this year.

IF EVERY elevator was securely barred against unwelcome visits by meddlesome boys, fewer visits of these marauders would save expensive trouble for the elevator operator. Recently three boys of the 'teen ages visited an elevator on Sunday and opened a number of bins, mixing grain of different kinds and grades, without any profit to themselves but to the great expense of the elevator operator. It pays to keep your doors and windows securely barred and locked.

IF TEAR gas bombs were used more extensively by country grain elevator operators, fewer safes would be broken open, and when broken open the midnight callers would not hesitate to examine the contents of the safe. This was the experience of an Illinois elevator company whose safe was broken open recently for the second time. The first was nine years ago, and they had forgotten all about the tear gas bomb, but when the safe breakers got to work and liberated the bombs, they were quickly driven away without getting any loot.

A DISTRIBUTOR of rubber checks who called on a Marseilles, Illinois, elevator recently for a bag of feed, as usual failed to return for the bag, and his check for which he had been given more cash than the price of the feed, was supposed to be his only profit, until cash from another sale necessitated the opening of the cash drawer only to find it empty. The buyer of the bag of feed had helped himself. This old time trick for fleecing dealers has resulted in a number of successful prosecutions in Indiana where the State Association co-operates with the State Police in overtaking the rubber check boys.

GRAIN ELEVATOR repairs are in such urgent demand every supply salesman is wondering how the grain handlers will clean and market the large crops now in prospect. Food is just as necessary to the boys in the front ranks as powder, and if the elevator operators are to handle the 1944 crops expeditiously they must have efficient equipment to do the work. No machine or machinery can be run to capacity for three years without repairs and renewals. Will someone please tell the W.P.B. that the five billion bushels of grain and field seeds are necessary to the promotion of the war.

SO MANY lives and limbs are sacrificed to unguarded moving machinery that everyone concerned should gladly contribute to the protection of workmen from these hazardous installations. Workmen who are strangers to the dangers accompanying moving machinery, cannot be expected to keep a safe distance, so the number of accidents naturally has been increased since the boys went to war. Safeguards of moving machinery, shafting and belts are not expensive when valued in the number of lives and limbs saved and every plant is in greater need of these protective agencies than ever because of the inexperienced helpers now employed.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS are often the highest building in town and naturally attract lightning whenever a thunder storm approaches. Standard lightning protection has been used so successfully in reducing the number of elevators being struck by lightning, no elevator owner should think of continuing business without this protection. Standard lightning equipment, well grounded, not only reduces the lightning hazard, but it also reduces the cost of insurance against lightning fires. Few elevators are now without lightning protection and the expense of such protection is so small no elevator owner can afford to continue business without this protection.

CORN Shippers to central markets cannot depend on a ready sale on arrival, as the processors have accumulated several weeks' supply. They back away from sample grade corn that requires prompt handling, and they refuse No. 2 corn for lack of storage room. It is suggested that shipments not be made until after the processor has agreed to take them on arrival. This did not happen when the market was free of government interference. Altho only 359 cars of corn arrived at the leading corn market June 26, some No. 2 corn of which 184 cars were received could not find takers. Compare this with June 1, 1921, when Chicago received 2,188 cars of corn, and we had no C.C.C. to promote orderly (?) marketing.

Cleaning Soybeans Helps Growers

Handlers of soybeans hesitate to contract to store and to guarantee weights and grades of the 1944 crop unless they are employed to clean beans bought, and thereby improve the grading and the keeping quality of the new crop. A wet fall might hasten the quick deterioration of stored beans and insure a discount that would wipe out the elevator operator's storage charge. Cleaning at five cents per bushel of \$2.04 soybeans would help the grower to a more satisfactory return. The market value of last year's crop was materially reduced by the careless work of inexperienced operators of combines, who failed to recognize the necessity of intelligent care and proper adjustment of the machines entrusted to their direction.

The Hybrid Corn Replanting Agreement

In the early years when growers of hybrid seed corn were striving to convince farmers that hybrid seed produced a greater number of bushels per acre, the farmer who purchased the seed was a partner in a way, operating an experimental test plot, the outcome of which the seller of the seed knew in advance would make good all his claims.

The seed corn producer did not want his customer, who had paid a fancy price for the seed, to fall down on the job of producing a satisfactory crop. The seed corn man in many cases would furnish more seed in cases where the first planting resulted in a poor stand. Many seed corn producers are still continuing to do so; and some are even giving the buyer a written agreement to furnish seed for replanting.

Hybrid seed corn by this time has made a reputation for itself, and now needs no replanting agreement to sell itself.

Assuming that the seed sold is of the variety adapted to the locality the responsibility of producing a crop rests solely on the farmer. No longer is there reason to require the seed grower to bear the burden of bad weather or the poor farming methods of the buyer.

Hybrid seed corn is now on the same plane with other farm seeds, the price of which is made reasonable by the disclaimer clause used by every reputable seed house in its contracts of sale. It should be sold without the replanting agreement the same as other seeds. Otherwise farmers might see reason to demand a replanting agreement on grass seeds and seed grains other than corn, which the margin of profit does not permit.

One way to get rid eventually of the replanting agreement is to sell seed corn at two prices, one with the agree-

ment and the other without the agreement. The good farmer feeling sure of himself would be glad to save money on the same seed corn by getting along with the agreement.

One serious objection to the replanting agreement is that it creates suspicion that the price of hybrid seed corn is so high that the seedsmen can afford to duplicate the order for nothing, which is not true.

Without the written agreement there is nothing to prevent the seedsmen from investigating complaints and furnishing additional seed in the rare instances where there may seem to be some shadow of justification for the complaint.

Law Not Violated by Agreements on Discounts and Differentials

The decision by Judge Sullivan of the district court at Chicago holding the millers not guilty of conspiracy in setting up a schedule of price differentials for packages of flour of different sizes should be a source of some satisfaction to the millers of Michigan and Indiana and the grain buyers of the Pacific Northwest who have set up a system of discounts for wheat of different test weights per bushel.

The logic of the U. S. Attorney-General's office, poor as it turned out to be, could be stretched to apply to the grain discounts, to the possible harassment of grain dealers and wheat buyers.

Would anyone believe that the Chicago Board of Trade is guilty of conspiracy in setting a discount of 2 cents per bushel on No. 3 corn compared with mixed corn delivered on future contracts? The incompetents tagged as lawyers for the government were able to convince a jury that the millers were guilty. Fortunately the judge supplied the intelligence that was lacking in the jury and the prosecution. Let us hope that in any grain litigation the judges will happen to be as well informed on the law.

COUNTRY GRAIN dealers who plan making early shipments of grain to central markets need to install a bountiful supply of grain doors and all material that can be used helpfully to cooper cars so as to reduce the losses due to leakage in transit. The railroads have fewer box cars than for years and are receiving few new cars although orders were placed long ago. Old worn out cars which are not capable of transporting baled hay without a loss, are not suitable for grain shipments. The collection of loss in transit claims generally takes more time and labor than the proper preparation of the box car for safe transporting of the grain.

Default in Delivery of Wheat on Kansas City May Future

The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., of Denver, Colo., had wheat hedged by sales of the May future on the Kansas City Board of Trade and defaulted in the delivery of 1,028,000 bus.

Four milling and six grain commission firms that had the wheat coming to them made claims before the arbitration committee of the Board, which awarded damages and \$430 costs.

Besides the difference in the price of 1.75 cents per bushel the committee assessed a penalty of 2 per cent of the value of the property. The value was set at \$1.6525 per bushel. The committee awarded the following amounts:

Rodney Milling Co., \$16,950; Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., \$11,850; Commander-Larabee Milling Co., \$7,850; Mensendieck Grain Co., \$5,000; Southwestern Grain Co., \$3,250; Wichita Flour Mills Co., \$2,750; B. C. Christopher & Co., \$1,250; Fuller Grain Co., \$1,250; Goodbody & Co., \$750; Masters Grain Co., \$500; total, \$51,400.

From Abroad

The Australian wheat surplus is placed at about 144 million bushels by recent trade estimates.

Southern Rhodesia in 1943 harvested one of the largest corn crops in recent years, and production is considered sufficient to fill requirements for the crop year.

Canada expects to receive 30,000 tons of peanuts from India and Africa in 1944, and processing will begin when the first shipment arrives. Oil will be used in shortening and the residue as peanut flour and cattle feed.

Germany last year allocated 450,000 hectares to the cultivation of oilseeds, with production of 280,000,000 tons of oils. This year area under oleaginous cultivation will be 600,000 hectares, with an estimated yield of 365,000 tons.

Wheat crop of the United Kingdom is estimated at 120,000,000 bus. in 1943, the largest in 100 years. It is thought not more than 80,000,000 bus. need be imported this year. Acreage this year is 3,000,000, or 2,000 acres less than last year.

The effects on the grain trade of the decree taking over the elevators of Argentina can be so far reaching that only time will show exactly what the consequences are likely to be, for at present it is not even known what the State will charge for handling the grain so that exporters are unable to quote. One effect of the decree will naturally be to greatly restrict what little activity was probable on the freshly re-opened Futures Market as the exporter will now have less inducement than ever to use it.—Argentine Correspondent of Cargill, Inc.

Charges on Chicago Wheat Futures

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade June 27 adopted Regulation 1864-b providing that anyone accepting delivery on a wheat futures contract which has incurred charges in addition to the 3 cents allowed for in the maximum futures price, is no longer responsible for such additional charges.

The same differentials of 1c per bushel over the contract price are applicable on deliveries of the No. 1 grades of heavy dark northern spring, heavy northern spring, dark hard winter, hard winter, yellow hard winter and red winter wheats. Also the following grades may be delivered at contract price: No. 1 northern spring and dark northern spring wheats, and the No. 2 grades of hard winter, dark hard winter, yellow hard winter and red winter wheats.

On and after June 29 no contract calling for the future delivery of wheat may be traded in at prices higher than \$1.73¾ per bushel.

Washington News

The wheat acreage goal has been set by the W.F.A. at 67 to 70 million acres in 1945, against 67 million this year.

Paul B. Dunbar has been appointed commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, succeeding Walter G. Campbell.

Ceiling prices on corn syrup and corn sugar have been raised by the O.P.A. about 30c per cwt. because of manufacturers' higher costs.

Converted milled rice sold to government agencies has been placed under ceiling by amendment No. 7 to M.P.R. 150, effective June 19.

The quarantine against Australian wheat has been lifted by the U.S.D.A. to permit the importation of 2,400,000 bus. for feed, exclusively for southern California.

Duties are again being collected on Canadian grain, by order of the Customs Bureau, the extended 90-day period having expired June 21. A bill is in Congress for another 90-day extension.

Effective May 27 the O.P.A. has amended the rough rice regulation M.P.R. 518 allowing trucking charges when other transportation is not available, and making corrections of price maximums on certain varieties.

A milling company of Leavenworth, Kan., has telegraphed Senator Capper objecting to the use of soft wheat in alcohol production, as permitted by the W.F.A., as it has been unable for two years to buy sufficient soft wheat to meet its flour requirements.

Distillers using grain must use 10 per cent rye by order of the W.P.B. effective July 1. The use of rye is wasteful in producing industrial alcohol. The purpose of the order, instigated by the W.F.A., is to move rye out of the elevators to make room for wheat.

The bureaucracy was hit hard by the House June 13 in amending the price control act to give the courts power to review O.P.A. orders, forbidding the O.P.A. from suspending an alleged violator without court order, and changing from mandatory to discretionary the imposition of \$50 or treble damage fines.

The Foreign Economic Administration announced June 5 that beginning June 10 export specific licenses would be required for buckwheat, ready to eat corn cereals, cornmeal, hominy, kafir and milo, oatmeal, oats, rye and wheat. The manufacturers are considering whether to make a united protest against the discontinuance of the general license privilege.

Argentine corn amounting to 6,000,000 bus. will be imported by private agencies, the W.F.A. having arranged with the War Shipping Administration for ships during July. M-63 import authorizations will be issued by the W.P.B. on recommendations of the W.F.A. The O.P.A. will place a ceiling of \$1.25 cif port of entry on No. 2 yellow flint, plus charges for weighing, inspection, elevation, coopering and loading into cars.

Alfalfa Hay Ceiling

Effective July 3 the O.P.A. June 28 set nationwide ceilings on the price of alfalfa hay, that in some sections are \$5 to \$7 per ton lower than the current retail price.

The country is divided for this purpose into five areas.

In area 2, in which are Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, the top prices per ton will be: January to April, inclusive, \$22; May to October, inclusive, \$20.50; November, \$21; December, \$21.50.

Hay certified as U. S. No. 1 alfalfa, or U. S. No. 2 leafy alfalfa may be sold at \$2 a ton above these prices and \$5 a ton may be added to the listed prices for U. S. extra leafy alfalfa.

The House agriculture committee has approved a bill for a new insurance program to cover wheat, cotton and flaxseed crops for the 1945 harvest.

Corn or grain sorghums may not be used in production of industrial alcohol during the third quarter of the year, effective as to sorghums July 1. The same order permits unrestricted use of soft red winter wheat.

The Senate has passed the bill extending the price and wage stabilization act to Dec. 31, 1945, with amendments raising loan rates to 95 per cent of parity, and providing that cotton textile ceilings must reflect parity of raw cotton to the grower. The bill has passed the House. The present consumer food subsidy is continued to June 30, 1945.

Allowed to Make More Grain Machinery

An increase of 15 per cent has been made by the War Production Board in the amount of controlled materials manufacturers may use in the production of grinding, mixing, feed separating and grading machinery for the remainder of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1944. The limit under L-292 is raised to 150 per cent of the base period use, during 1939, 1940 and 1941.

On other types of grain handling machinery the limit is raised to 100 per cent of the base period.

Application of Chain Store Tax

The Security Feed & Seed Co., incorporated under the laws of Tennessee, brought suit to enjoin the Comptroller of the State of Florida from collecting tax under the chain store act of 1935, and the Supreme Court of Florida ruled in favor of defendant Comptroller, holding that

Where chain store act expressly exempted sales of gasoline, electricity, sleeping car companies and express companies, but did not include feeds and fertilizers in the exemptions, the court could not relieve company from liability for payment of the gross receipts tax although sales of feeds and fertilizers were subject to a special excise tax imposed by another law, in absence of showing of an intent on part of legislature to make such exemption.—189 Southern Rep. 869.

Arbitration Sustained

David Glesby, doing business as Glesby Grain & Milling Co., bought 350 tons of copra meal at \$34.50 per ton of Balfour, Guthrie & Co. during March, 1942. The contract contained a provision relieving seller of all responsibility for "failure of manufacturers to deliver." The sale was subject to arrival of S. S. Edna at Los Angeles, Cal.

Also the ship arrived the Tecate Mill could not use the material to apply on the contract, as it was booked for other contracts.

Glesby had to buy in from other sources at a loss to him of \$5,250; and his claim came before a committee appointed by the chairman of the Foreign Commerce Ass'n of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The arbitrators sustained the cancellation of the contract on the ground of the clause exempting seller of responsibility for failure of manufacturers or suppliers to deliver. This decision was upheld by the Superior Court of San Francisco County and later by the District Court of Appeal, holding that appellate court cannot correct an error merely of judgment, if any, where parties have agreed that decision of arbitrators shall be binding upon them.—147 Pac. Rep. 2d 60.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Grain Itch an Occupational Disease?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is dermatitis regarded as an occupational disease? What is the method of treatment?—L. C. Irwin, superintendent Searle Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont.

Ans.: Dermatitis in grain elevators, better known as grain itch, affects handlers of wheat, straw, flaxseed and corn, is caused by a minute insect or mite, scientifically known as *Pediculoides ventricosus*.

It feeds on larvae of certain insects which destroy grain. When the larvae become scarce the mites attack man. They do not burrow into the skin but produce wheals with a central pinpoint vesicle. The vesicles later become pustular. The trunk is most frequently affected. A few scattered lesions occasionally appear on the face. It is rarely carried from one person to another. It occurs usually between the months of May and October.

Barley itch due to *Sphoerogynia cerealella* is due to the grain containing a small moth on whose larvae the mites are feeders.

In acute dermatitis presenting a vesicle eruption on an erythematous base, with edema, etc., continuous application of cold wet dressings is advised. The following solutions have been found effective: Boric acid solution; Burov's solution; potassium permanganate 1 to 5000; Lotion calamine and Zinc, etc. These are to be applied for a few days and when the skin becomes dry and feels tight, boric acid ointment, zinc oxide salve, vaseline, olive oil, solid alcohol, etc., should be applied thickly. Complications must be treated with antiseptics.

The grain dermatitis is not at all serious as it is quickly curable. As there is no permanent disability, very little compensation would accrue under any occupational diseases law.

The foregoing is taken from an 800-page book published in 1939 by Dr. Louis Schwartz and Dr. Louis Tulipan, entitled "Text Book on Occupational Diseases of the Skin."

Meeting of Hoosier Ass'n

[Continued from page 458]

Miller, Greentown; C. A. Rodipaugh, Greenwood; Chick Ellis, Hammond.

Glenn Pasko, Del Seaman, Huntington; Vern Steckley, Kendalville; James McDonald, R. M. Guenther, Lafayette; A. B. Martin, La Fontaine; L. A. Garner, Lawrenburg; Glenn Heinbaugh, John Hartley, Liberty; Ross Lockwood, Liberty Center; Sherell Johnson, Linton; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; Geo. Wood, Lynn; F. E. Conder, W. E. Ohlemeyer, A. O. Thomas, Marion; Jackson Sohnaiter, Martinsville; Ralph Overman, McGrawsville; Jonas Miller, Middlebury; R. E. Slabaugh, Milford; E. R. Fry, J. R. White, Muncie; R. P. Bailey, T. H. Stump, Napanee; Morris McDonald, New Albany.

K. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; Bob Martin, New Paris; R. F. Thompson, New Market; Frank Madge, Don Jenkins, Noblesville; D. W. Crutchfield, North Liberty; Clay Syler, North Manchester; Clinton Bertsch, Pershing; E. L. Feller, M. F. Gilgrist, Peru; Roy Fisher, George Wall, Pittsboro; Ivan Mills, Portland; Harry Cripe, E. C. Yount, Plymouth; Luther Greenwood, Rensselaer; D. B. Wilson, Roachdale; John Benham, Glen C. Bull, L. M. Robinson, Homer Young, Richmond; Lawrence Clark, Cliff Gottman, Rushville; Harry Ramsey, Russellville.

John Blish, L. H. Schroerer, Seymour; John Brattain, Sharpsville; Harry Richards, Southport; Walter Penrod, So. Whitley; Ray Booth, Spencer; Floyd Myers, St. John; L. H. Jones, Stone Bluff.

W. A. Jones, Guy Stuckman, Syracuse; Frank Richards, Ralph Snyder, Taylorville; Paul Grimme, Tipton; Garth Woodward, Tocsin; Phil Legge, Uniondale; O. T. Stout, Vincennes; Don Fritzer, Walton; Carl Applegate, J. I. Marquis, Winamac; C. C. Barnes,

J. E. Hendrickson, Winchester; James Frazer, Williamsburg; Chas. Clark, Yeoman; R. B. Cook, Zionville.

ILLINOIS was represented by I. E. Howard, Decatur; Elvis Weathers, Newman; and J. D. Worsham, Sheldon.

CINCINNATI sent R. B. Alspaugh, Ed Rietman and R. B. Williams.

B. L. Adomeit came from Louisville, Ky.

Death of Charles M. Cox

After an illness of two weeks, Chas. M. Cox died at Melrose, Mass., in Melrose Hospital, of which he was a trustee, aged 84 years.

He was born at Dedham, Mass., and entered the grain business in 1885. He became president of the Chas. M. Cox Co., of the St. Albans Grain Co., of the New England Grain Products Co., of the Dedham Transcript, and the Capital Theater Supply Co. He was a director of the Corn Products Refining Co., and had offices in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

At the age of 30 he had suffered a nervous breakdown and was ordered by his physician to leave his office for a year. He then took up painting as a hobby and founded the Business Men's Art Club.

Surviving him are a daughter and a son, Moulton Cox.

Soybean Inspections Decreased in May

Receipts of soybeans inspected in May continued to drop off, the total for month being 2,874 cars compared with 3,709 cars in April and 5,066 cars in March. From October thru May this season, inspected receipts were 76,679 cars compared with 62,029 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in May continued slightly lower than for the preceding month, 87 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 90 per cent in April and 92 per cent in March. Thirteen per cent fell in the lower grades in May compared with 10 per cent in April and 8 per cent in March. Eighty-seven per cent graded No. 2 or better from October through May this season compared with 32 per cent for the corresponding months last year. Inspections of soybeans in May include truck receipts equivalent to about 18 cars.

Set-Aside Corn Order Canceled

The order restricting sales of corn off farms in 125 counties of five Midwest States (War Food Order No. 98) expired at midnight, June 23, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced the same day.

The announcement extended the period for signing corn-delivery contracts to July 8 for the benefit of farmers who have pledged corn to the Government but who have not yet delivered or signed contracts to deliver. W.F.A. will continue to provide shelling and transportation services to persons who already have contracted or pledged to sell corn to the Government.

W.F.A. is issuing a set-aside order effective Saturday, June 24, which requires elevators and others to sell all corn acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation of its designated agents under the 60-day order, to processors designated by C.C.C. The administrator of the set-aside order also is authorized to require

elevator operators or other persons to set aside any other corn that he may designate for sale to authorized purchasers if and when he determines such action is necessary.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

July 17. Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

July 19, 20. Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n, Flordidan Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Aug. 14, 15. National Hay Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Harry Schaack Pres. Chicago Board

Harry C. Schaack becomes president of the Chicago Board of Trade July 1 thru the resignation of Pres. O'Brien.

Mr. Schaack joined the Board of Trade in 1911. In 1926 he was admitted to partnership in Harris, Winthrop & Co., and in 1929 with Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., where he remained until its dissolution in 1941, when he made his present affiliation with Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Mr. Schaack has served two terms as a director of the Exchange, as well as holding the offices of 2nd and 1st vice presidents. He is chairman of the executive committee, and has served on both the arbitration and appeals committees. In addition, he is a former director of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation, and at present serves in a similar capacity with the Chicago Association of Grain Commission Merchants.

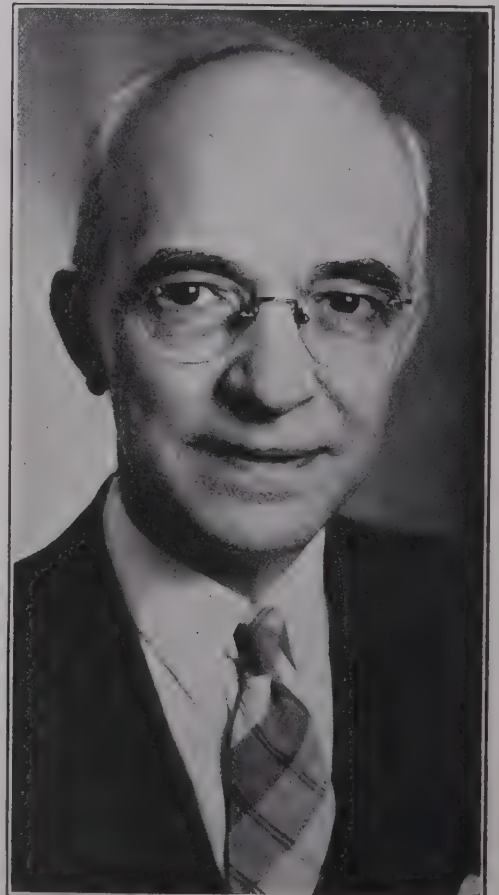


Photo by Moffett Studios
Harry C. Schaack, Chicago, President Board of Trade.

Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Meet

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting June 16 at Lewiston, Idaho, electing the following:

OFFICERS: pres., Larry M. Smith of the Waterville Union Grain Co., Waterville, Wash.; vice pres., E. S. Johnston, Pasco, Wash., and treas., Geo. Schultz of the Reardan Grain Growers, Reardan, Wash. The sec'y is Don M. Gemberling of Spokane, Wash.

DIRECTORS, for one year, in addition to those holding over: Robert Crouter, Craigmont, Ida.; H. C. Gemberling, Spokane; J. S. Laing, Pendleton, Ore.; H. F. Kirk, Spokane; E. S. Johnston, Pasco, Wash.; Fred Donert, Portland, Ore.; M. M. Mikkelsen, Lewiston; Wm. H. Gee, Seattle, Wash.; Fay Malone, Portland, Ore.

A. J. HAILE, chairman of the warehouse committee, made the following recommendations: File tariffs as soon as possible if you plan changes. Apply at once for printing of all negotiable warehouse receipts and scale weights, to take the last minute pressure off the State Department of Agriculture and the Printing Department. That all tariffs be filed at the rates allowable under O. P. A. regulations on wheat, barley, oats and rye. That we back the Pea Growers Ass'n in obtaining a uniform just rate on handling charges on peas.

F. M. BALLER, chairman, Trade Rules Committee: As the manpower shortage and the problems of transportation make it impossible to furnish returns to shippers within the time limit specified by Rule 8 of the Portland Merchants Exchange Trading Rules, which provides for the payment of interest by receivers on returns beyond 10 days of the unloading date, we feel there should be more tolerance by the receivers on the interest charge he makes because drafts arrive before the cars.

This recommendation is made to foster the spirit of fairness between members of the Association.

UNIFORM GRADES COMMITTEE: (The recommendations submitted and passed upon by the Convention from this Committee have been forwarded to the Grain Exchanges of Seattle and Portland. They include increases in discounts for Test Weight, Admixture, M. E. O. G., Sample Grade, and Tough Wheat; and a reduction in discounts for Weevily Wheat—to \$15 per car; change in Sacked Wheat Differentials from 6c to 4c; and removal of the 10 per cent interest penalty on unpaid balances. The new Schedule of Discounts and Differentials will be published by the Grain Exchanges on July 1 and are expected to incorporate these changes.)

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE recommends that due to its high and current importance, that financial support be given to the Transportation Conservation Committee—such support to be determined by the directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

RESOLUTIONS: That a vote of appreciation be given to President Sol Reiman for his outstanding service to the Association during the year. Also that this Association should go on record to give 100 per cent support of all phases of the War Effort during 1944-45.

DIRECTORS' MEETING: The following motions were passed by the Directors:

Paul Ostroot, representing the Pacific N. W. Grain Dealers Ass'n., be recommended as a member of the Board of the Pacific N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n. for the coming year.

The Ass'n shall give support to the P. N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n during the coming year.

This Ass'n shall continue its support of the Grain & Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee.

Membership dues shall be raised 20 per cent to all members beginning July 1, 1944.

Directors shall have mid-year meeting each year—time and place to be decided by the Executive Committee.

PHILIP R. O'BRIEN, Pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, gave the highlight address of the Convention. Warning the grain trade against regimentation by government, he said: "Free markets are the American way of business—keystone of progress. The fight for preservation of free markets is not a step in opposition to the war food administration. That program must not fail. But the war food program is tied to the feed program, and the general feed program can be carried out more effectively by those with long years of training in the marketing of feed and food crops than is possible by bureaucratic direction from Washington.

"Nor can agriculture alone be regimented. One by one all industry will be drawn into the same pattern of effective dictatorship over the conduct of business. It will mark the end of the American way.

"There is nothing new in planned economy; it has been tried down through the ages, but the record is one of failure. The pendulum swings back to the undeniable law of supply and demand."

Addressing his remarks to government as well as business, Mr. O'Brien warned that we must not ignore the lessons of history, in which planned economy always leads to periods of stagnation, chaotic disturbance and inevitable political turnover.

PAUL R. TRIGG, Treasurer of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, speaking on the subject of "Tax Equality," prefaced his talk with the statement that tax equality has nothing to do with the form of business. He pointed out that the heavy tax burden now being imposed by necessity on American business and individuals must be shared by all, and that for the government to grant tax exemption to certain industries amounts to our government entering into direct competition with established private business. He said, "As we enjoy the benefits of this great country, we should naturally assume all equal and fair responsibilities for the expense of the administration of our government and the financing of its functions within reasonable limits."

W. R. ROALFE, Attorney for the Food Price Division of OPA, Washington, D. C., who appeared as a substitute speaker for H. E. Sanford, told his audience that "we will see our way through the troublous times and preserve the American way. I don't believe American institutions are in any danger."

In a general answer to the criticisms directed at the administration of the OPA, he said, "To some the OPA is a mad house, but not for the reasons we think. Our colleagues are busy about their respective tasks. They are trying to do a good job and believe in it. The answer is to be found in looking at the world in which the OPA works. The very changes the war has compelled us to adopt—the ruthless weapons the enemy is using—compel us to apply and use whatever weapons are available. We have to believe in the price control act as is essentially substantiated by the evidence of a comparison of commodities during World War I and World War II. The record has improved although the pressure on our economy is greater than before. We are going through a period of crisis and we have to use weapons that have been imposed upon us. We have to be ruthless. A certain amount of hard-boiled attitude is necessary."

Mr. Roalfe also told his audience that as a result of his visit here and the discussion which he had with members of the trade here, he will take back to Washington a series of impres-

sions and suggestions on the part of the members of this association of how and why the regulations will not work in this area, and how they can be made to work.

FLOYD W. KING, representing the War Manpower Commission, stated that one of the gravest dangers today is the opinion that the war is practically over—that we will soon be in Berlin and it will be a "walk to Tokyo." He also warned employers to prepare for the recent Selective Service decision to draft all men between 18 and 26, irrespective of essentiality of occupation or industry. Adjustments are being made, through the cooperation of business and the War Manpower Commission to use all available manpower. In some instances industries with reduced manpower are producing more goods than before.

ENTERTAINMENT

The banquet and entertainment fully lived up to the hospitable reputation of the city of Lewiston and the Lewiston Grain Dealers Ass'n. Guests were dined on some of the finest young chicken produced in the state of Idaho. We are told that Bob Wright, president of the Lewiston Grain Dealers Ass'n, had been feeding those chickens on special rations for several months just for this affair. Herb Powell, in charge of entertainment, surprised the guests with a new and entertaining feature, John Blumstrom, general agent of the N. P. Ry. Co., who led the evening's festivities as toastmaster and kept the audience howling with his wit and Swedish dialect.

ATTENDANCE of this year's convention broke records of long standing. There were 318 guests at the evening banquet. Registration of members continued all thru the day and kept M. B. Mikkelsen, chairman of the Registration Committee, so busy it is doubted he had a chance to enjoy the affair himself.

Veteran Grain Inspector Passes

Samuel A. Holder, chief grain inspector and chief weighmaster of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, died unexpectedly of a heart attack recently while visiting relatives in Nebraska.

For five years following 1892 he was employed as sampler and special inspector of grain for Paddock, Hodge & Co., of Toledo, and for a year was elevator foreman.

The Toledo Produce Exchange then employed him as a deputy under Chief E. H. Culver, resigning the position of chief deputy to take the position of chief for the Indianapolis Board of Trade in June, 1912.

In 1934-35 Mr. Holder was president of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n.



S. A. Holder, Indianapolis, Ind., Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Heaviest Load of Oats

Grain & Feed Journals: If a small box car containing 3,152 bushels of oats is any kind of a record, we think that we recently received one which outclasses it completely. On Febr. 27th of this year we received C. B. & Q. car No. 22,236 unloaded at Indianapolis elevator containing 130,500 pounds or 4,078.04 bushels. If any other shippers or receivers have a larger car to report we would be pleased to learn of it.—Winslow Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Car Distribution Rule Unfair

Grain & Feed Journals: Last year grain shippers entered strong protests when the car distribution rule, known as CCS-10, was invoked. The operation of this rule was such as to result in an inequitable distribution of cars between competitive elevators at such times as they became blocked with grain. At a Northwest Shippers Advisory Board meeting in St. Paul the rule was strongly condemned and its cancellation recommended. A committee was also appointed to work with railway representatives.

A new-car distribution rule, known as CSD-288, was made effective April 15. It came as a surprise to those who had been working for a more equitable plan of allocating cars in times of car shortages. In short, the new ruling provides that each elevator report every Saturday the quantity of grain on hand tendered for shipment. The grain so reported for shipment shall then serve as the basis for distributing available cars.

It is obvious that this plan is, if anything, less fair than the former one. Once the grain movement starts and elevators become filled, the cars allotted will be based upon the size of the elevator, since it governs the grain each shipper can have available for shipment. It had been hoped that either a plan of distribution based on the elevators normal share of grain business, or individual determination by each railroad would be decided upon.

At a Northwest Shippers Advisory Board meeting held in Aberdeen on April 27 it was decided that a committee be appointed to work out a solution to this problem. Farmer and independent elevators both feel that they will be at a disadvantage under the present plan, as compared to line elevators which, as a general rule, handle a smaller volume in proportion to their elevator capacity.—Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, Aberdeen, S. D.

Truckers Taking Ohio Corn

Truckers are paying farmers from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a bushel for corn with the result that the flow of grain has been diverted from many of the state's elevators, about half of which process feed for livestock and poultry raisers.

W. W. Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, says, "Elevators and dealers processing corn for livestock and poultry raisers cannot get corn today. Several of the larger feed processors will be compelled to close down and many smaller ones will have to take similar action."

He advocated federal freezing of the movement of corn from Ohio under a War Food Administration order similar to the action recently taken in 124 counties in the corn belt outside the state.

Oklahoma District Meetings

Following the convention of the Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n and beginning on May 22, meetings were held at Hobart, Clinton, Woodward, Alva and El Reno. The attendance at the meetings totaled 191. Much interest was manifested at each place in discussions which ensued.

Attention was called to the car situation, and railroad men informed that while the car situation would be tight, still they hoped that the crop would be handled without too much delay.

A discussion was held on elevator costs, and it was brought to the attention of the meetings, that a survey in Kansas covering probably 200 elevators, showed a total cost of 4.4c per bushel on an elevator normally handling 100,000 bus.

Reports were gathered from all areas regarding the wheat crop and the average of five meetings, showed an increase in acreage of 18.9 per cent and a crop estimate of 14.6 bus. per acre.

A drouth condition in the southwest had materially hurt the early wheat in the section from Hobart, southwest thru Altus and Hollis. Later a half-inch rain in that section was reported to be of help to the late wheat to some extent. But generally, conditions were fair, the acreage larger than last year, and grain dealers were somewhat optimistic.

Fumigation for Pea Weevil

By R. D. EICHMANN of Washington Exp. Sta.

The recent tremendous expansion in pea acreage, and consequently also in pea warehouses, rendered imperative an investigation of pea weevil fumigation as commercially practiced in the dry-pea producing section known as the Palouse region of Washington, where fumigation has been conducted at temperatures far below those generally recommended in fumigating practice.

In this study discoid cyanide proved effective in vault fumigation at 1.25 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 12-15 hr. at mean temperatures as low as 35° F.; it was unsatisfactory in bin fumigation. Liquid cyanide was effective at 1.75 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. at average of 30°-40° for 30-126 hr.; at 1.75 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 36 hr. at a mean of 16° it was not satisfactory.

Methyl bromide at 1.75 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 17 hr. at a mean of 58° proved adequate for vaults, but at means below 50° or as a bin fumigant it was inefficient.

Chloropicrin gave good results in vaults at a mean of 12°, using 3 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. for 30 hr.; apparently the dosage can be decreased about 0.25 lb. per 1,000 cu. ft. for each 10° rise in temperature. As a bin fumigant, it was also satisfactory under nearly optimum conditions.

Circulating fans should improve results with methyl bromide or cyanide and false floors also with the latter. Fans do not seem needed with chloropicrin.—Journ. of Econ. Ent.

A Reasonable Request

At a meeting of over 100 grain and feed dealers in Lebanon, Ohio, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we petition the Office of Price Administration to permit the payment to producers of local raised corn the same price as must be paid for corn bought in the west and shipped in, to which freight must be added."—Sec'y W. W. Cummings.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 85 per cent of parity, national average \$1.28 per bushel, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

Canadian mills ground 8,539,576 bus. of wheat during April, compared with 9,098,609 bus. during April, 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Emil Lucke Passes

Emil A. Lucke died in an Omaha hospital June 14 after having been ill since last January.

He was born near Cortland, Neb., and had resided in Omaha for 30 years. He was a graduate of Doane College and the University of Nebraska. He started in the grain business with N. B. Updike, then went with the Crowell Elevator Co. After the death of his partner in the Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co. he organized the E. Stockham Grain Co., and at the time of his death was employed by Rosenbaum Bros.

He was treasurer of the Grain Exchange in 1931 and a vice pres. in 1932 and 1933, and twice president of the Exchange.

Survivors include his widow, a son, who is a major in the army in England, and a daughter.—B.



Emil Lucke, Omaha, Nebr., Deceased.

The Grain Trade After The War

By FRED H. CLUTTON, sec'y of the Chicago Board of Trade, before Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

I am happy to bring to the grain and feed dealers of Indiana the greetings and good will of the Chicago Board of Trade.

AFTER WORLD WAR I most of you will remember the difficult economic situation which faced the grain trade. We had our post-war deflation, a tremendous increase in our tax burden, an increase in transportation costs, a shift to a creditor status in international transactions, an over expansion of acreage and an almost complete demoralization in prices of farm products. The low gross return to farmers for their products and the slow adjustment of agriculture to economic requirements brought about the days of McNary-Hauganiss. These things focused the attention of the world on the unfortunate position occupied by the merchandiser who stood between the producer and the consumer. The consumer was out of work, or was getting low wages. The producer had been induced by high prices to produce on a greatly expanded acreage. Nature was favorable and gave him over a series of years tremendous crops. Because these crops could not be disposed of at prices approaching war time levels, the merchandiser was blamed; because the farmer could not receive more than the prices the consumer was able to pay, the merchandiser was blamed. It was no fun to be in the grain business in the readjustment days following the last World War.

WHEN WE ENTERED THE PRESENT WAR, we had an entirely different economic picture. Our exports of grain had been practically nil for many years and thru the operations of the ever normal granary we had accumulated unheard of stocks. Canada also had a huge stock of wheat. Those supplies have now largely disappeared through the tremendous demands made by war industrial and for feed. Prices held at low levels under the OPA ceilings have encouraged liberal and even lavish use, but wheatless days and adulterated bread have not been required.

Since Pearl Harbor the grain dealers have handled very large crops, and have done a splendid job, considering all the limitations placed upon them with respect to prices and disposal orders.

THE GRAIN EXCHANGES have continued to function, not, it is true, at pre-war efficiency, but the facilities of the exchanges have been available and have been usable for the reduced volume of hedging required under the strict war-time control of prices and distribution imposed by our Government. It is unfortunately true that buyers have been unable at times to satisfy their requirements in the futures market when they were unable to purchase their needs in the cash market. It is also true that hedgers have been embarrassed at times by not being able to remove their hedges due to the fact that prices were bid at ceiling limits.

The futures market is not a substitute for the cash market. It is a necessary adjunct to that market. When supplies are not available and delivery cannot be made, it is no reflection on the integrity of the futures contract.

WE HAVE HAD NO BREAKDOWN of our internal transportation. Most of the cash grain has been handled, as it was then, thru the country elevators and the normal trade channels, even thou the present Washington philosophy seems to be to limit costs of handling to the ratio determined by those who handle the greatest volume. This, I know, works a great hardship on country elevators and grain dealers in Indiana, but I do not know of any way to change the opinion of Washington with respect

to these handling charges at country elevator points.

Our New Deal Socialism seems to strike, either thru taxes or limitation of handling charges, directly at the small business man as though he should be eliminated, and perhaps some other agency set up in his stead.

AFTER PEACE.—And that leads us back to the main question, "What about the grain trade after peace has been declared?" It is rather futile to talk about our plans at this time, because no one knows what the peace we all hope and pray for will mean.

Can the grain trade in this peace be carried on without revolutionary changes, and will the grain trade find itself restored as a primary distributing agency of agricultural products after this peace has been declared.

HOW MUCH RECONSTRUCTION work is there for the grain trade to do? It is true that the grain trade did not undergo the revolutionary changes required of many industries. In the automobile industry, with which you in Indiana are familiar, new dies, new machines, new methods and new skills required the junking of good, usable machinery and time-tested plans and many types of labor. An entirely new product had to be made for war purposes, and it is not stretching the truth to state that substantially a new industry was built to make these products. This same situation prevails in many other industries.

The grain trade has had no such revolutionary revamping. Not a roll in a flour mill had to be re-cut to a special design. Feed manufacturers did not have to change their plants to make new products, they had to change their formulas, and they learned many lessons about combining new elements in their formulas to meet price and shortage conditions. This will be all to the good after peace comes.

It is true that the grain trade found a shortage of raw materials due, as I have indicated before, to price ceilings set at levels which do not reflect comparative values, but that is also true of other industries. Our labor situation is bad, so is theirs; our products can be sold only under ceilings, so can theirs; we have had difficulty building new plants because of our low priority rating, so did many others; the spread between our costs and our ceiling prices has narrowed, so did all others. The grain distribution industry has not been convulsed with the problem of renegotiating war contracts. We, therefore, as a trade, are coming through the war with less suffering, less fundamental change in processing, and less sacrifice than any other industry that I am able to mention at this time.

THE MAIN JOB of our industry is distribution rather than fabrication, and, therefore, we could be expected to have less problems than other industries.

Salesmanship during war time has necessarily been at a discount. Demand for raw agricultural products due to the wastes of war, the liberal "give-away" policy of our Government and the wastes occasioned by low prices forced by Government price control have created shortages of raw material, and have made buyers' demands so heavy and so acute that it has not been necessary to hire salesmen to dispose of our products. We will probably have to develop some of our old time salesmanship talents in the distribution of our products after the war.

During the war the grain trade as a whole has not been a heavy borrower of funds from the Federal Treasury. It has not been necessary for the units of our industry to secure loans such as have been secured by many other important industries in the United States for

war work. We have been able to carry on pretty well with what we had and have been able to do the job in a patriotic and laudable way without dipping into the money raised by the Treasury Department thru sales of war bonds for the purpose of furnishing our soldiers and sailors with fighting equipment. Probably we will have less new financing to do after peace comes than will many other industries which will have to reconvert factories and processes from war products to consumers' goods.

We, as an industry, have done an extraordinary good job. The products of the farm have been handled economically and expeditiously, and at no time have we heard complaint that could be laid to the door of the grain trade that the products handled by our trade have not been available in quantity, in place, and on time for all our military needs. It is only reasonable to assume that with the diversification of the grain trade into small units, each serving reasonably small farming groups, we can continue to handle our business after peace on a basis satisfactory to both producer and consumer.

SWITCH FROM NATIONAL SOCIALISM.—We will, however, have to make one switch which is vital and probably will be bothersome. That switch is the swinging away from what for lack of a better term may be named "New Deal National Socialism."

Up to the present war, and since 1933, the present Administration in Washington has endeavored at all times to boost agricultural prices, irrespective of supply and demand. Under the philosophy so thoroly sold in Washington by the economists of a certain school of thinking, our Government adopted an additional policy. The philosophy of the New Deal planners of boosting prices has been supplemented by following these "talked up" prices with stop loss orders in the form of loans or support

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F. H. Clutton, Sec'y Chicago Board of Trade.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Downs, Kan., June 14.—Crops are fine in the Downs Territory and south.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Dimmitt, Tex., June 9.—We have a wonderful wheat crop down this way and the movement will start coming week or in about 10 days.—Dimmitt Elevtr. Co., C. W. Boothe.

Petersburg, Ind.—Growing corn in the bottoms along White and Patoka Rivers is looking fine, while corn on the hilly land is said to be badly in need of rain.—W. B. C.

Pratt, Kan., June 12.—Find wheat between Turon and Pratt quite generally infested with black rust. If weather is cool, dry and windy, damage should not be great; otherwise could be heavy.—Will H. Clevenger.

Crawford, Neb., June 26.—All small grain crops here are very promising at this date; corn is very late and most of this crop has been washed very badly. Weather just right the last few days, harvest will be very late, do not expect harvest to start before the last week in July, or first of August.—Hagemeister & Quirk.

Murphysboro, Ill.—In one day at the Sam Bizzell mill there was received 8,000 bus. of top quality wheat, a banner day Mr. Bizzell called it, for never before had that much wheat testing from 60 to 62 lbs. been received. Yields of 25 to 30 bus. to the acre are reported commonplace, altho double the average yield during many other years.—P. J. P.

Winnipeg, Man., June 21.—In certain districts of the west what is called Browning Root Rot is appearing in many wheat fields. The first indication of this disease is that the leaves of the wheat plant turn a brownish yellow color in place of the rich green which is natural to the crop. The disease is a fungus which attacks the roots of the plant.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Salem, Ore.—Acreage of winter cover crop seeds, excluding crimson clover for harvest this year forecast at 340,200 acres, is 17 per cent less than the 1943 (407,800 acres), but 19 per cent above the 5 year (38-42) average of 285,190 acres. The decrease is a result from last year in acreage of Austrian winter peas. Smaller reductions are in prospect for hairy and Hungarian vetches.—F. K. H.

Chicago, June 15.—"It is likely that some fields of soft wheat and some late fields of hard wheat will be heavily damaged in Texas, since rust has developed fairly rapidly in that state. Spores have apparently been carried northward into Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, and a trace of stem rust has been found in south-eastern Nebraska," says the most recent release by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan's winter wheat crop continues in excellent condition. "With an acreage 15 per cent above the 10-year average and the best crop outlook in 12 years, the indicated production of 22,090,000 bus. is 35 per cent above average and nearly double last year's production. The condition of the rye crop is also above average. The estimated 1944 production of 1,120,000 bus. is 24 per cent below the 10-year average.—C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe and R. V. Norman, Agri. Statisticians.

Helena, Mont., June 21.—Winter wheat is quite generally heading out over the state and the other grains are jointing, in the boot, or in the earliest sections, heading out. Continued rains helped thin stands of wheat in the north central section, although the moisture favored heavy weed growth in some of these fields. Cultivation of summer fallowed land and row crops was retarded. Scattered hail storms destroyed grain crops in various parts of the state. Corn and beans need warm weather. Alfalfa is ready for the first cutting as soon as weather permits and a few fields are already down, in the hope of some clear weather to cure the hay for stacking.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E., Montana Extension Service.

Winchester, Ind., June 17.—Don't believe we have ever seen corn grow any faster than it is at this time. Oats also are making a rapid growth, and perhaps we will have an oats crop in spite of the lateness of sowing. Wheat never looked better.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, V. Pres.

Decatur, Ill., June 24.—Wheat fields are ripening rapidly, the tall heavy straw would indicate good yields, however, many fields are heavily infested with red rust, some chinch bug damage and only a fair fill, therefore, yields will probably not come up to appearance. Harvesting in southern part of the state is now underway; in this central area looks like about July 3rd. The oats prospects, generally, are none too promising. Some early planted fields showing up very good. The entire crop was sown late and half of the acreage was sown the latest on record. Heavy chinch bug infestation in many central and lower central counties, late seedings, and late fields more weedy than usual, all make for a very doubtful outcome of the crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—Reports of chinch bugs have been received from widely scattered areas from Nebraska to Illinois. There is some evidence that the dread European corn borer will again take its toll of corn this year. With the coming of warmer weather grasshoppers are hatching in many sections of the country. No serious outbreak is looked for, however, with the exception of parts of South Dakota which were badly infested last year. Baiting operations to control this pest already have been undertaken in south central South Dakota. Black stem rust is reported from Texas, but the crop is so near harvest that heavy damage is not expected. Any spread of rust northward will be viewed with anxiety, as winter wheat in Kansas and Nebraska could still be severely harmed by rapid development of this parasite.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Most of the corn has been planted for a week or longer and is up and cultivated at least once. There is more drilled corn than last year, also fewer beans in rows. About three-fourths of the soybean crop is up and doing well. Rain is needed to help uniform germination of beans planted this week and for the preparation of soil for the small per cent of the crop remaining to be planted. Winter wheat stands are tall and heavy rather generally, but yields will not be up to the heavy straw indications due to only a fair fill, also rust and chinch bugs. Wheat is now ripe or ripening in extreme southern Illinois, and harvest in that section will get under way next week. Winter wheat is now beginning to ripen as far north as central Illinois, and will be ready for the combine about July 1st. The oats situation is mixed, varying from excellent to poor. The entire crop was sown late, and half of the acreage was sown the latest on record with the outcome doubtful. The present infestation of chinch bugs is the worst in years in central and lower central counties, and constitutes a threat to corn later unless numbers are reduced soon by rains.—A. J. Surratt, Agri. Statistician in Charge.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., June 24.—South Dakota appears to be the banner flax state this year. Some samples of flax were brought in to this office yesterday from that state and aside from a small amount of leaf rust, the plants, which were in bloom, appear as healthy as any we have ever seen. According to the Rock Island Railway report, the flax acreage in that state will be about 30% less than last year.

North Dakota: The mid-month report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that never in any of the last four years have crops of all kinds been planted with as little delay and interruption from weather conditions as this season. Crop conditions are very satisfactory now and moisture supplies are sufficient for the next week or two.

Iowa: There was less rain last week and the rather small flax acreage, which is estimated unofficially as only 50% of last year's, made good progress although there was evidence that fields would be very weedy.

Minnesota: The rains and cool weather have continued, but in spite of that flax looks fine and some farmers are beginning to regret the decreased acreage. The Rock Island Road report shows that the state will have only about 1,100,000 acres of flax this year compared to 1,758,000 acres planted last year.

Montana has had more rain in the last ten days than any other section. We have no acreage estimate as yet for Montana but believe that such flax as has been planted is off to a good start.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

The Kansas Wheat Crop

Kansas City, June 21.—I do not remember any spring growing season being more favorable for bringing through a wheat crop than 1944. Everything has been absolutely ideal up to this time, and accordingly the prospect has continued to improve. Harvest has begun in the south central portion of the state, and both yield and quality are excellent. Harvest in the south part of the state will not be general until the last of this week. From this week on, harvest will move generally north, although the western half of the state will not be combining before the last of the month except for few fields of early varieties, which are turning fast. We expect the heavy movement to terminals after July 4th, although it may be more evenly distributed this year due to the uneven ripening and labor shortages.

On this last trip Black Rust was found in Saline, Ottawa, and Lincoln Counties, which are in the center of the state, in quite an advanced stage, and in other places in the west and northwest quarter of the state it is now present, as well as in the eastern part of the state. I do not believe enough serious consideration is being given this rust for with continued warm muggy weather, in fact actual rains have been frequent in some of the territory, this rust can still cause material damage. We must not forget that general harvest in Kansas is still ten days to two weeks off.

There is no doubt but that the final production figure has increased, due to the ideal conditions, although we again state that very little, if any, of the spring germinated wheat will be harvested. Weeds have, and are, outgrowing this wheat and yields would be very light and badly mixed. It is now our opinion that the Kansas Production will approach the 158,000,000 bus. mark and might have been more had the Black Rust not developed. We doubt if much rust damage will occur in the southwest portion of the state or the central south, but the balance of the state will be damaged.—H. L. Robinson.

Bicknell, Ind., June 26.—Our wheat is moving and is the nicest crop I ever handled; fine yield, wonderful quality and a good price, all of which makes a very happy farmer. Car situation getting tight, have had to shut down for a few hours one day. Needing rain badly on corn and beans; late sown stuff hurting worse than early well established crops with a good root system.—O. L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
Dec. 11	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Dec. 24	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,834
Dec. 31	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841
Jan. 15	33,604	1,320	12,702	43,648
Jan. 22	34,385	1,321	12,950	45,592
Jan. 29	34,480	1,302	12,866	45,716
Feb. 5	34,486	1,272	12,659	46,672
Feb. 11	34,452	1,311	12,897	47,459
Feb. 19	34,954	1,359	13,381	47,784
Feb. 26	34,881	1,344	13,652	48,476
Mar. 4	33,988	1,352	13,682	47,933
Mar. 11	34,157	1,387	13,788	48,958
Mar. 18	34,076	1,394	13,924	48,226
Mar. 25	31,347	1,297	13,907	48,296
Apr. 1	30,665	1,269	14,583	49,092
Apr. 8	29,508	1,301	14,758	47,882
Apr. 15	28,621	1,351	15,029	48,431
Apr. 22	27,436	1,445	16,097	49,066
Apr. 29	26,815	1,450	16,821	46,736
May 6	27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267
May 13	28,716	1,466	15,590	41,239
May 20	31,257	1,600	16,022	39,186
May 27	34,739	1,473	16,944	38,200
June 3	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370
June 10	39,285	1,443	18,112	39,776
June 17	38,140	1,432	18,480	39,584
June 24	43,631	1,457	20,393	41,498

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Crawford, Neb., June 26.—Very little old grain left on farms here, some holding some for insurance against crop loss.—Hagemeister & Quirk.

Odessa, Wash., June 16.—Wheat storage will not be as great a problem this year. Rains have bolstered the crop somewhat, and the estimate is better than average.—F. K. H.

Mountain View, Okla.—The Mountain View Grain Co. received the first load of 1944 wheat June 5 from the Clifton Edwards field. It tested 60 per cent and he received \$1.40 per bushel.

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Stock of dry beans on hand June 1, 1944, as compared to June 1, 1943, shown in parentheses, was 3,458,000 bags of 100 lbs. each (4,308,000).—U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Cherokee, Okla.—The first load of 1944 barley produced in this area was unloaded at the Cherokee Grain Co. elevator June 5. It tested 47 lbs. to the bushel, R. Resler, manager of the elevator stated.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—New wheat, raised by Elmer J. Stephan, was delivered to the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. recently. It had been combined and tested 60-lb. with 14.75 moisture content.—W. B. C.

Frederick, Okla.—First load of wheat was brought to the Cassidy Elevator May 30 by Sidney Allen, west of here. It tested 62 lbs. to the bushel but had been combined after the rain and showed 15.87 moisture.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15.—Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States by vessel and rail the week ended June 15, in bushels, were as follows: Wheat, 3,129,834; oats, 3,467,801; barley, 274,047; rye, 913,536.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Gould, Okla.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. received its first 1944 wheat at the local elevator June 4. S. W. Carmack, manager of the elevator, said the wheat was dry, in good condition, and tested 57 lbs. The crop itself averaged 20 bus. to the acre.

Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—The first car of barley from the 1944 crop reached here today, coming from Joplin, Mo., and grading sample, 40 lbs., sour, 19.2 per cent moisture. It arrived two days later than first receipts last year, which were from Kansas.

Odessa, Wash.—The Odessa Union Warehouse, which faced the heavy harvest of last year with a surplus of 1,200,000 bus. crowding its storage space, has reduced this to 100,000, with two additional warehouses built. The Odessa Trading Co. has cut its 300,000 bus. surplus to 50,000. Outdoor piles have been cleaned up.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—Received here today three cars of new wheat from Indiana, the first of the season. The wheat graded No. 2 red, 59.2 to 59.6 lbs., 14 to 14.6 per cent moisture. The 14 per cent moisture grain sold at \$1.64½, or 6½c over September, and 14.6 per cent at \$1.64, or 6c over. Last year Chicago did not receive its first new wheat until July 6.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

Wheat													
	Option	June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 21	June 22	June 23	June 24	June 26
Chicago	171½	155½	157½	159½	159	158½	158½	156½	155½	156½	157½	156	156½
Minneapolis	163½	150½	152½	155½	154½	154½	154½	152½	153½	153½	152½	153½	155½
Kansas City	171½	148½	153½	153½	151½	152½	151½	150	149½	150½	151½	149½	150½
Duluth, durum	162½	153½	154	156½	155½	155½	155½	154	153½	153½	154½	153½	156½
Milwaukee	171½	155½	157½	160	159	159	159	156½	155½	157	157½	156	156½
Rye													
Chicago	134	104	107½	110½	109½	110½	111½	109½	108½	110	111½	110	110½
Minneapolis	125½	102½	105½	109½	108½	109½	109	107½	106½	107½	108½	107½	109½
Winnipeg, October	130½	104½	108½	111½	109½	110½	109½	108½	109	110½	111½	109½	109½
Oats													
Chicago	78½	68	69½	70½	69½	70½	70½	70½	69½	69½	69½	68½	70
Barley													
Chicago	125½	108½	110	112	111½	111½	112	111½	110½	111½	111	111½	111½

Ottawa, Ont., June 22.—The visible supply of wheat June 15, 1944, as compared to June 17, 1943, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels was: 280,255,039 (401,335,991). Wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week of June 15 as compared to the preceding week, shown in parentheses and expressed in bushels, was as follows: 11,732,438 (6,201,462); since Aug. 1, 1943, as compared to the same period a year ago (in parentheses): 249,317,450 (224,022,263).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Soybean Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Chicago	719,000	1,985,000	658,000	445,000
Indianapolis	12,800	171,000	57,600	61,000
Kansas City	10,200	16,000	91,800	102,400
Milwaukee	6,400	51,200	.....	.....
Minneapolis	13,500	9,000	.....	.....
New York	.....	480,557	.....	.....
Omaha	102,616	48,000	273,600	208,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	2,432	48,851
St. Joseph	124,250	54,250	.....	54,250
St. Louis	72,000	196,200	348,400	254,400
Toledo	281,600	180,800	225,600	152,000
Wichita	4,800	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	50,962	349,104	214,200	.....
Chicago	5,748,000	6,631,000	1,331,000	6,441,000
Duluth	.....	854,870	3,250	989,900
Ft. William	700	.....	3,214	1,595
Ft. Worth	25,500	78,000	30,000	96,000
Indianapolis	1,001,300	1,195,000	200,600	876,000
Kansas City	1,492,600	3,032,800	966,000	1,821,000
Milwaukee	901,280	710,360	49,560	554,010
Minneapolis	81,000	1,252,500	94,500	1,731,000
New Orleans	.....	278,677	24,776	222,659
New York	4,450	7,800	.....	.....
Omaha	2,047,372	2,438,997	1,470,600	3,808,800
Philadelphia	6,511	29,660	107,428	175,797
Portland	4,110	126,353	.....	.....
St. Joseph	459,360	522,720	315,040	471,680
St. Louis	1,651,300	2,822,600	323,000	1,902,800
Seattle	.....	132,000	.....	.....
Superior	.....	880,218	.....	997,879
Toledo	12,800	905,600	88,000	644,800
Wichita	.....	97,600	1,600	67,200

Oats Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	158,259	100,676	.....	.....
Chicago	333,000	3,468,000	952,000	1,009,000
Duluth	3,126,435	87,840	2,562,030	262,320
Ft. Wm.	11,864,859	7,917,358	12,227,921	11,058,394
Ft. Worth	31,500	48,000	42,000	.....
Indianapolis	60,000	295,000	95,000	325,000
Kansas City	228,000	512,000	144,000	434,000
Milwaukee	2,300	4,600	2,375	4,750
Minn'polis	3,006,000	2,940,750	1,824,750	3,035,250
New Orleans	12,000	117,069	8,479	28,390
New York	48,200	19,375	.....	.....
Omaha	48,400	492,800	53,050	495,748
Philadelphia	29,222	11,489	24,649	20,576
Portland	175,560	114,567	.....	.....
St. Joseph	320,960	460,200	14,160	66,080
St. Louis	883,000	753,600	415,200	530,700
Seattle	24,000	116,000	.....	.....
Superior	2,347,483	30,529	1,655,121	87,621
Toledo	1,291,659	495,200	367,500	443,100
Wichita	.....	3,200	3,200	3,200

May Receipts and Shipments

The following reports were received too late for publication in the June 14 issue of Grain & Feed Journals. May receipts and shipments, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Duluth	120,915	252,005	805,375	328,725
Ft. William	167,346	130,853	1,869,242	149,045
New York	1,615,241	67,500	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	29,749	23,676	.....	.....
KAFIR-MILO				
Portland, Ore.	9,047	.....	.....	.....
MIXED GRAIN				
Ft. William	58,933	47,778	15,752	5,478
Superior	.....	.....	3,555	.....
FEED OATS				
Portland, Ore.	8,457	.....	.....	.....

The Supreme Court of the United States May 15 sustained the Iowa law imposing a 2 per cent tax on personal property bought for use in the state and making a retailer responsible for collection of the levy.

Wheat Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	3,839,594	1,925,295	1,399,199	1,000,014
Chicago	10,797,000	1,634,000	8,469,000	2,945,000
Duluth	7,800,295	4,849,195	24,926,025	8,206,610
Ft. Wm.	25,583,087	12,946,247	31,573,563	33,634,450
Ft. Worth	917,000	781,200	968,800	1,815,800
Hutchins'n	1,276,800	1,635,200	.....	.....
Ind'n'polis	2,705,400	1,454,000	1,593,000	997,000
Kan. City	6,980,400	6,915,600	5,242,800	7,316,800
Milwaukee	1,226,059	113,600	819,540	624,860
Minn'polis	11,163,000	11,523,000	10,456,500	6,543,000
New Orleans	96,600	46,200	173,107	16,352
New York	1,274,061	2,616,313	435,000	2,942,000
Omaha	2,204,900	1,425,741	1,282,289	4,000,820
Philadelphia	652,866	1,887,295	819,535	1,366,468
Portland	606,794	673,967	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,071,520	528,520	790,970	1,247,090
St. Louis	5,567,000	5,803,800	4,522,000	4,620,500
Seattle	1,877,400	1,643,600	.....	.....
Superior	3,944,500	2,948,115	12,087,581	3,704,959
Toledo	2,072,121	1,047,200	1,445,000	173,400
Wichita	562,700	1,101,600	618,800	1,562,300

Barley Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	12,669	14,032	.....	.....
Chicago	1,178,000	1,256,000	526,000	426,000
Duluth	3,084,880	1,108,240	3,860,170	1,081,010
Ft. William	7,469,301	8,257,359	7,406,771	9,739,154
Ft. Worth	38,400	48,000	4,800	.....
Hutchinson	3,200	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	134,400	209,600	52,800	214,400
Milwaukee	2,287,350	3,469,605	815,760	1,096,920
Minneapolis	1,545,300	2,900,200	2,153,900	2,794,800
New Orleans	24,781	.....	3,200	.....
New York	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Omaha	154,000	390,000	96,000	518,250
Philadelphia	.....	.....	792	662
Portland	107,233	99,222	.....	.....
St. Joseph	13,300	76,000	1,900	15,200
St. Louis	219,200	254,400	137,600	78,400
Seattle	60,200	151,200	.....	.....
Superior	1,490,573	515,718	1,443,764	696,879
Toledo	39,000	235,470	6,000	169,500
Wichita	1,600	3,200	4,800	3,200

Rye Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	3,000	2,143	.....	.....
Chicago	1,466,000	1,913,000	417,000	495,000
Duluth	205,885	276,965	403,400	285,615
Ft. William	454,106	1,439,476	1,110,980	1,162,899
Ft. Worth	.....	27,000	15,000	.....
Indianapolis	10,800	59,400	1,800	7,200
Kansas City	187,500	237,000	130,500	96,000
Milwaukee	713,207	163,060	487,350	377,910
Minneapolis	265,500	1,291,500	1,066,500	528,000
New Orleans	.....	19,906	.....	4,500
Omaha	74,015	216,000	104,575	171,010
Philadelphia	.....	.....	133,889	.....
Portland	10,565	2,998	.....	.....
St. Joseph	39,790	32,870	5,190	8

Corn Belt Prospects

[From the address of Mark G. Thornburg before the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n]

Inviting an Iowan to talk about corn is about the same as asking a Californian about the weather in that state. If it isn't perfect, it is very unusual, and if Iowa doesn't have excellent prospects for a bumper crop of corn it is also a very unusual situation, but such is the case.

We will not be able to produce the record crop of corn this year that we have produced in the last three years. You will recall that in 1943 Iowa produced the biggest crop of corn that has been produced in the state, seconded only by the crop produced in 1932. In '42, '41 and in '40 the crops were very good. Right at this time prospects do not look very encouraging because of the unusual weather conditions. During March, April and May, weather conditions have been very bad for farming operations. It is doubtful if the farmers have had more than three weeks of weather that they could work in the fields. With this hardship and handicapped by short labor and equipment they have done a remarkable job, and today I would prophesy that 75% of the corn has been planted and with favorable weather through this week they should finish the job. This isn't being done on forty hours a week, but the entire family are working what we might say around the clock to get the crop planted, and it is probable they will plant more acres of corn this year than ever before in the history of the state.

The Iowa farmer would rather produce corn than any other grain crop for several reasons. First, it averages out as his best money crop, and he has the equipment to handle an increased acreage. Also corn fits in with his livestock production. The farmers are making every effort to meet the food production goals this year, and I have enough confidence in them that they will get the job done.

According to the report of the Crop and Livestock Marketing Service of the State of Iowa, the Iowa farmers on March 1 indicated they would plant a 7% increase in their corn acreage this year. This would be approximately 11,700,000 acres compared to 10,900,000 acres last year. They also intended at that time to produce 5¼ million acres of oats and 2,300,000 acres of beans. In order to analyze the situation it is necessary to consider all three crops together because of the adverse weather conditions in March and April. It was impossible to seed the number of acres of oats that the farmers had planned. This didn't worry the Iowa farmer very much; it was quite a temptation to shift from oats to corn and beans because of the financial returns. The oats acreage has been cut approximately 25%. These acres are being planted to corn and soybeans on a basis of about 60% into corn and 40% into beans. On this basis Iowa might easily have over 12,000,000 acres of corn in 1944, whereas the largest acreage heretofore planted was 11,849,000 acres in 1932, which as stated above was the previous high record planted and produced until last year.

Ordinarily the good Iowa farmer likes to get his corn planted from the 10th to the 20th of May, but excellent crops have been produced when the planting has not been finished until the middle of June. The spring in 1937 was very late and some corn was not planted in southern Iowa until the 15th of June. We had a remarkable growing season and new corn was shelled the last of September that graded No. 2, so you can see there is still a possibility of producing a large crop of excellent corn.

The rain, the windstorms and the floods during the middle of May not only delayed planting but did a great deal of damage throughout central Iowa, a heavy corn producing area. It washed out quite a lot of the corn that was already planted and flooded many acres that

were ready to be planted, but with more favorable weather during the last week of May and so far in June great progress has been made. There is at the present time 75 to 80 per cent of the corn in the ground. Fortunately, there was plenty of good seed to take care of the replanting and the increased acreage. Early varieties are being used almost exclusively, so with a good growing season through June and July and August, when the corn crop is really made, and a fairly late fall there is a possibility of Iowa producing from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bus. We are not anticipating the 60 bushels per acre yield that we had last year. The farmer will not have the manpower to cultivate his corn as it should be and no doubt there will be a lot of weedy corn; due to the late season his work will pile up and he will be plowing corn, harvesting small grain, making hay, all at the same time.

Throughout the corn belt there has been an intention to increase the acreage this year, and just a few days ago I received a letter from Rufus Howard, Director of Agriculture in Nebraska, in which he says:

"Compared with 1943 the corn acreage will be increased by one to one and a half million acres which should approximate nine and a half to ten million acres in 1944. Planting has been delayed owing to the wet spring, but surprising progress has been made in getting the seed in the ground during the last ten days. I was out over part of the state yesterday and it would seem to me that two-thirds of the corn has been planted. Farmers say they are only four or five days late compared to last year. With normal growing conditions Nebraska will produce 40 to 50 million more bushels of corn than last year."

Similar information was received from Mr. Howard Leonard, Director of Agriculture in Illinois, under date of May 26, in which he says:

"The condition of corn is probably as bad as we have ever had. The cold, wet weather of March and April delayed farm work, especially early planting, and then the continued rain through May has further handicapped farm operation until at the present time. A conservative statement would be we are three weeks behind a normal season. We had expected an increase in corn acreage of about 7 per cent over last year with a decrease in beans and an increase in oats; however, the failure to get the oats seeded will result in more corn and beans if weather permits and labor and machinery are available."

"To further complicate the situation the floods along the Mississippi, especially from St. Louis to Cairo, destroyed about 78,000 acres of wheat and inundated a lot more land, and, depending on a number of 'ifs,' there will probably be planted an additional 90,000 acres of corn in the Mississippi River bottoms."

"We have ample seed and with a decent break in the weather for the next two or three weeks, it is my opinion that Illinois will plant considerably more acres of corn than was put out last year."

He also indicates that they will have an increased acreage of beans over a year ago because of the late spring. Since receiving that letter the weather has been quite favorable and no doubt farmers have taken advantage of every opportunity.

Fred K. Sales, secretary of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, advises me that the corn planting situation in his state is ahead of last year and that the planting should be finished by the first week in June. In the upper quarter of the state corn planting was early and an excellent stand is being cultivated. Like all the rest of the states the oats acreage was materially reduced because of the wet spring and the majority of this acreage is being put into corn and the rest to beans, and so it appears that there is going to be an increased acreage and conditions are quite favorable.

What does this all add up to? Not being an economist or a statistician, I am unable to give more than my guess. We know that it was the intention of the farmers throughout the corn belt to increase the corn acreage. Weather

has delayed the planting and there has been a shifting of other crops to corn, and in my opinion this increased acreage will be planted. This doesn't necessarily mean that we will produce a larger crop of corn than in 1943, but with normal weather conditions, as I have stated several times, there is a real possibility of producing a big crop of the grain most needed.

The real problem is the balancing of livestock to available feed supplies. In my opinion the tightest corn situation will come in July and August of this year. With the corn freeze order taking out 80 million bushels of corn from the so-called surplus producing counties and with our livestock numbers there will be a very small carryover at the end of the feeding year.

In my state there is a very rapid liquidation of hogs and thousands of baby chick orders have been cancelled. This liquidation was given a push by the corn freeze order. It is not only the marketable hogs that are being liquidated, but light pigs and breeding stock. In my opinion the production of pigs this year in Iowa, including both spring and fall litters, will be reduced approximately 20 to 25 per cent from last year's production.

Wheat ground in April amounted to 40,972,352 bus., against 40,667,699 bus. for April, 1943, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

First Lend-Lease Food to England

Three years ago today (May 31, 1944) the Egyptian Prince, a blacked-out British freighter, dropped anchor at Tilbury Docks in London. She carried 3,983 cases of shell eggs and 200,256 pounds of cheese—the vanguard of more than 11 million tons of food which has moved from American farms into Allied ports in the last three years.

Although these quantities of food have represented but a relatively small part of the U. S. production, to the lend-lease countries it has meant the difference between a subsistence diet or less and the necessary food to keep fighting, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

For the first shipment—a trip that became routine once thousands of tons of foodstuffs began to move across the Atlantic on the "bridge of ships"—procurement officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture had three days' notice that the Egyptian Prince was sailing from New York to England. It had space enough for 210 long tons of eggs and cheese. Eggs were obtained in the Midwest, cheese in Wisconsin. Warehouses and railways cooperated, speeding the goods to New York to be loaded in time for the ship to meet the convoy.



M. G. Thornburg, Des Moines, Ia., Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Countiss (Elaine p.o.), Ark.—J. M. Countiss has installed a new alfalfa dehydrating plant here. Two other alfalfa dehydrators are being installed in the Elaine community, to be operated as co-operatives. The plants cost approximately \$60,000 each.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Cloverdale, Cal.—L. M. Jeffers of the newly organized Jeffers Feed & Supply Co. has purchased the two-story concrete warehouse on Railroad Ave.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Dissolution of partnership and an accounting of their hay and grain business was asked in a suit brought by Russell Stefan as plaintiff, Eddie Carstens, defendant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. G. Flammer has been elected president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange. Other officers elected for the coming year are J. E. Baker, vice-pres.; John R. Garvey, treas.; C. G. White, sec'y. Board members elected are Frank Vialt, Gail McDowell and H. A. Brickham.

CANADA

Hanover, Ont.—A warehouse belonging to the flour milling firm of William Knechtel & Son burned recently. It contained large stock of grain and feeds. Loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Halifax, N. S.—S. C. Thompson & Sons, one of the senior entities in the grain, feed, and flour trade in Nova Scotia, have moved to a new location, 42 Lady Hammond Road. The new quarters allow for more storage space.

Halifax, N. S.—A. G. Watson, regional sales manager for the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., and with base at the Halifax branch offices of that firm, is spending three months at the company head offices in Montreal.—Wm. McN.

Moncton, N. B.—A. D. Cameron has been named to the board of directors of the Robin Hood Flour Mills Co. Ten years ago, Mr. Cameron established branch offices for his firm here and became regional sales manager.—Wm. McN.

Galt, Ont.—The local flour mill, recently bought by Theodore Phoenix who owns a flour mill at St. Hyacinthe, Que., will be placed in operation again. The machinery is being overhauled and repaired and additions made. The plant will have a capacity of 500 bbls. per day.

St. John, N. B.—One of the major drawbacks in the delivering of grain, feed and flour in the eastern provinces is the inability to get truck parts when they are needed. The long delays in securing replacing parts for the trucks force the trucks out of service for periods ranging from two weeks to four months. This, altho most of Canada is scoured for the needed parts. The labor shortage is a very severe liability and coupled with the scarcity of truck parts greatly handicaps deliveries.—Wm. McN.

COLORADO

Bristol, Colo.—The dehydrator at the Bristol mill has started processing. This is the fourth installation of dehydrating equipment that has been placed in operation by the Denver Alfalfa & Products Co. The other dehydrators are at Wiley, Korman and Hartman.

Hereford, Colo.—C. L. Leach, who has been in charge of the Denver Elevator for the past year, has been transferred to the Holyoke station and Orville Brown of Brush is in charge here.

Greeley, Colo.—J. C. Dalziel, manager of the Fort Collins plant of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., has been transferred here to succeed Harry E. Kelly, who has been made district manager for the territory in northern Colorado. Mr. Dalziel will act as manager for both the Fort Collins and Greeley mills, but will reside here.

ILLINOIS

Ogden, Ill.—William Finley Anderson, 42, formerly employed by the Fielding Grain Co., died after a long illness.—P. J. P.

Ivesdale, Ill.—The Co-operative Grain Co. is building two grain storage bins here, each 54 ft. high with 1,800 bus. capacity.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Kewanee Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. opened a new retail and service store June 3, Manager W. D. Weter announced.

Minonk, Ill.—R. J. Mannott, who operated the Flannagan mill the past four years, has sold it to Earl Crouch, formerly of Seneca.

Decatur, Ill.—Robert Hodges, 23, caught his right hand in a roller at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. elevator and three fingers were mangled.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—The two grain bins under construction for the Co-op. Grain Co. have been completed. Each bin is 58 ft. high and 24 ft. in diameter with 17,500 bus. capacity.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—Lasell Wade is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. He formerly was bookkeeper at the Farmers Grain Co. at Greenfield, Ill.—P. J. P.

Plymouth, Ill.—Thos. Atyeo, 75, a retired manager of the former Plymouth Farmers Elevator, took his life June 11, by jumping into an old well. He was despondent because of ill health.

Pana, Ill.—Bob Adams and Billy Phipps, Springfield, have purchased the Dutch Mill, a mile east of here, from Martin and Anna Vadalabene. Mr. Phipps will operate the business.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The Shellabarger Grain Products Co. has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois from the decision of the appellate court awarding \$8,000 to the Millikin National Bank.

Earlville, Ill.—Strong & Strong recently installed new truck scales with 10 x 34 ft. decks at their elevators here and at Rollo. New belts, cups and head drives also have been installed at both elevators.

Matoon, Ill.—Herman Oldendorph, 67, who for many years was a grain buyer of the C. Becker Milling Co. elevator at Burksville, died June 8. For a number of years Mr. Oldendorph was a state grain inspector, under the Emmerson administration.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—K. J. Malts has returned to his position as western sales manager, feed division, of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. He has been on leave of absence from the company, serving under Walter Berger in the feed management branch of the war food administration at Washington.

Atwood, Ill.—Walter Henkel of Sullivan is new manager of the Atwood Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Sam Bane, who resigned. Mr. Henkle has been manager of the elevator at Cadwell for the past three years.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Elevator Co.'s new elevator is being rushed to completion. The eight new storage bins when completed will stand 70 ft. high and increase the storage capacity of the elevator to 100,000 bus. A cupola 30 ft. high will top the bins. The Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Catlin, Ill.—Construction of the Catlin Grain Co. elevator, to replace the one that burned Nov. 7, is progressing rapidly. The Eickenberry Const. Co. has the contract. Its capacity will be about 50,000 bus. Steel bins of 40,000 bus. were undamaged by the fire, giving the elevator a total capacity of 90,000 bus. Victor Current is the owner and manager.

Winchester, Ill.—Chrisman & Sturdy have sold their elevator southwest of the Burlington depot, to the Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis. This elevator in former years belonged to Schultz-Baujan of Beardstown. J. H. Fuller, who recently has been in charge of the Bluffs Elevator, is the new manager here. Mr. Sturdy will move to Jacksonville.—P. J. P.

Oakwood, Ill.—Fire kindled by lightning destroyed the George C. Arnold elevator causing an estimated loss of approximately \$5,000. Included in the loss was about 1,800 bus. of grain. Mr. Arnold had locked up the elevator for the evening shortly before the lightning struck, and no one was in the building at the time. The loss was partially covered by insurance.—P. J. P.

Marseilles, Ill.—The Marseilles Grain & Supply Co. office was robbed of a considerable sum of money early the morning of June 6 when one of the employees stepped into an adjoining building to get a sack of feed. A stranger called at the grain office during the absence of the office manager, W. B. Irwin, and asked Howard Hougas, an employee, for a sack of feed, paying for it by a check over the amount required. Receiving his change, he stated he would go after his car and pick up the feed. While Hougas was getting the feed, the man returned, looted the cash box. The theft was discovered when Hougas, worried about the worth of the check given him, told Irwin of the transaction when the latter returned. Investigation disclosed the robbery. Hougas' worries were justified—the check was worthless.

Greenville, Ill.—Nine years ago, after its safe had been broken into, the Greenville Elevator Co. installed tear gas bombs in the strong box. The night of last May 31 it collected its first dividends from the installation. Thieves broke into the office, knocked off the combination knob from the safe and threw open the doors only to receive full benefit of the released tear gas. Their exit was so hasty they left the office door open wide behind them. A night watchman on his rounds closed the door. When employees arrived in the morning they were unable to enter the office because of the gas. Police officers were called and finger printed marks left on safe and doors. The safe contained only office records, placed there for protection from fire. Lawrence Drewier, Collinsville, was being sought by local authorities following the issuance of warrants for him and Roy Foster of Duquoin charging them with the burglary. Foster has been arrested.

Waynesville, Ill.—J. R. Martin, local grain and coal dealer, has sold his coal business to the Hoose Coal Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

The National Hay Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Aug. 14 and 15.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5 per cent per annum for the month of June.

INDIANA

Burnettsville, Ind.—Ross Good is the new manager of the Burnettsville Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Ridgeville, Ind.—G. P. Cope has purchased and is now operating the former Ralph Cox feed mill.—A. E. L.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Building and contents owned by the Farmers Produce Ass'n were damaged by fire June 1.

Bourbon, Ind.—Dick Gottschalk of Inwood has succeeded Mr. Cripe as manager of the Bourbon Elvtr. & Feed Mill.

Evansville, Ind.—A warehouse owned by the Ziliak & Schaefer Milling Co. and leased by Bernadin Bottle Cap Co., burned June 16.

Inwood, Ind.—Lee Listenfelt is new manager of the Inwood Elvtr. Co., Inc., elevator, succeeding Dick Gottschalk, who has gone to Bourbon.

Albany, Ind.—The Delaware County Farm Bureau has installed a new one-ton feed mixer and will install a new hammer mill and motor.—A. E. L.

Foresman (Otterbein R.F.D.), Ind.—Harry Button is new manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding George Dunn, who has moved to Texas.

Peru, Ind.—The Peru Grain & Coal Co. will replace its present hammer mill with a new 75 h.p. motor and grinder together with other alterations.—A. E. L.

Greensburg, Ind.—Ninety tons of stock feed, 900 bus. of wheat and 800 bus. of oats were destroyed on June 19 when fire swept the Tree City Feed Mills.—W. B. C.

Chili, Ind.—The Miami County Farm Bureau has purchased the former school building here and will set up a modern feed mill which will operate as a branch under the Peru office.—A. E. L.

Sullivan, Ind.—Ralph Monroe, local feed and seed dealer, has moved the lumber shed he recently purchased to his newly acquired lots and will rebuild the structure for his feed, flour and seed store.

South Whitley, Ind.—Burglars who broke into the Farmers Elevator recently, battered the safe and broke open the combination lock, failed to get anything of value, Walter Penrod, manager, stated.

Lakeville, Ind.—The Wilson Coal & Grain Co., Rochester, recently purchased the Lakeville Elevator and will operate it as an additional station under their own name. A. L. Doran, formerly connected with-Syler & Syler at Plymouth, is manager.

Portland, Ind.—Clarence E. Peters has been named president of the Haynes Milling Co., to fill the vacancy made by the recent death of E. M. Haynes. Other officers named were W. H. Starbuck, vice-pres. and treas.; Richard P. Kessler, sec'y, and H. N. Ronald, Jr., was named to fill a vacancy on the board.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. Arthur Rehling has been appointed special agent for the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. He has been employed with the company for the past seven years.—P. J. P.

Evansville, Ind.—Rudolph Hoeftling, a Vanderburg County farmer, has won the southern Indiana wheat king crown in a contest sponsored by the Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n.—W. B. C.

Uniondale, Ind.—Arrangements have been made with the ladies of the Lutheran Church to serve dinners for the July meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n., to be held here.—A. E. L.

Pleasant Mills, Ind.—Bert Parr, of Berne, Ind., purchased the A. M. Mauller elevator and will take possession July 1. Extensive improvements will be made to machinery and power by the new owner.—A. E. L.

Boonville, Ind.—Elzie Klamer, who recently sold the Boonville Elevator to Verne Brammer, has gone west and will seek another business location. He operated the Boonville elevator for a number of years.—W. B. C.

Fairmount, Ind.—Mrs. Della Nabor, owner of the Fairmount Grain Co. mill and elevator, suffered a paralytic stroke soon after arriving at her summer home at Tippecanoe Lake, June 24, and was removed to a Warsaw hospital.

Frankford, Ind.—Philip C. Endress has taken over the Sims Milling Co. plant he recently purchased and F. B. Izard, who has been manager of the Bunker Hill Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator for the past six years, is in charge of the plant as manager, taking over his new duties June 20.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Applications for membership have been received recently from the following firms by the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Main Hatchery, Inc., Rensselaer; Weisheit Feed Store, Bloomington; Smock & Clark, Yeoman; Wilson Coal & Grain Co., Lakeville.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Syracuse, Ind.—As of July 1 Mr. Joseph Stiefel, owner of Stiefel Grain Co., is retiring from the active management of the business. Mr. Everett O. Dunn, who has been manager of the Syracuse Elevator since 1930, will be general manager. Stiefel Grain Co. operates plants in Syracuse, Cromwell, Kimmell, Albion and Avilla, also a hatchery at Albion. The general offices will be located here.

Noblesville, Ind.—Fred Atkins, who has resigned as superintendent of the elevators of the Noblesville Milling Co. after 42 years' service, was guest of honor at a dinner given at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, the evening of June 1, by Don Jenkins, a former superintendent of the mill. Guests were former employees of the company, and the evening was passed pleasantly recalling incidents of other days.

IOWA

Belle Plaine, Ia.—A corn cob meal plant is being built here, to have a capacity of 100 tons per day and to be in operation within 60 days.

Webster City, Ia.—Lee J. Adams has purchased the W. E. Staly Fuel Co., and is operating the business as the Adams Feed & Fuel Co.

Wellsburg, Ia.—John Snittjer, of Frerich & Snittjer, who lost their grain elevator by fire, stated an elevator will be built as soon as arrangements can be made for material and construction.

Jordan, Ia.—A Sterner & Co. has installed another Bender Electric Truck Hoist in the driveway of its elevator.

Bancroft, Ia.—John Baker of Algona is the new owner of the Lupin Feed Mill. He also purchased the Lupin residence and will move here.

Storm Lake, Ia.—L. R. Sellers, well known poultry specialist from Clarion, is now affiliated with the Adams Feed Co. of Storm Lake and Newell.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elevator is building a warehouse for extra storage space. When completed it will be 24 x 96 ft. It is being built of hollow tile.

Webster City, Ia.—E. H. Meyer of Parkersburg, an experienced elevator man, is the new manager of the Flugstad elevator, succeeding DeOrr Cose, who has entered the armed service.

Rembrandt, Ia.—The north Anderson elevator of Rembrandt has been sold to Gurney, Inc., of Yankton, S. Dak. Men started razing the building in preparation to moving it to Yankton.

Dakota City, Ia.—The Alfalfa Milling Co. will double its present capacity of 8 tons of ground meal per day by installing additional equipment and enlarging its warehouse. Ray Minor is manager.

Onawa, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. stockholders recently voted to form a co-operative organization, to be known as the Farmers Co-op. Elevator. Vern Rounds, who has been manager of the elevator for several years, will continue in that capacity under the new set up.

Clinton, Ia.—Clinton Products Co. will make additional improvements at its plant costing \$350,000. When the addition is completed next winter, the company will convert 5,500 tons of waste now dumped into the river each year into high protein stock feed.

Hawarden, Ia.—The North West Iowa Seed Co.'s feed mill has opened operation at full capacity. Gerben Keizer, owner, who purchased the old Sioux Valley mill last Nov. from Sherman Q. French and Leslie R. French, announced the work of reconstruction has been completed.

Corydon, Ia.—Formal opening of the newly rebuilt Snyder feed store is announced. The building and stock were badly damaged by fire last April 5. Since then, the structure has been converted into a 40 x 80 ft. rectangular shape. Lester Snyder, owner, said a complete new stock of feed is in place in the new building.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Club at its recent dinner meeting was addressed by Dr. J. C. Fritz of the Borden Co., and Jack Sams. The latter's subject was the feed industry in the postwar world and Dr. Fritz spoke on the development of vitamins in fortifying feeds. He showed a number of slides demonstrating the actions of various vitamin deficiencies.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. C. Covington is new manager of the feed department of the National Feed & Supply Co., taking over his new duties June 1. He formerly was regional specialist of the feed, seed and grain division of the OPA, and located here. Before that he was with Quaker Oats Co. for many years. The National Feed & Supply Co. operates 27 rendering plants thruout the country, most of them located in Iowa, and thru a subsidiary, the Viking Laboratories, under the management of J. B. Haberkorn, produces feed supplements.



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Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Iowa Falls, Ia.—H. N. Johnson has replaced Donald B. Walker as manager of the Ralston Purina soybean processing plant. He has served as assistant manager of the local plant since it was opened. Mr. Walker has been transferred to St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Johnson will take over his new duties Aug. 1.

Burlington, Ia.—The Selby Poultry & Egg Co., a partnership composed of Hu Selby, formerly of Webster City, Ia., and Harry Turner, New York, has leased the Iowa Grain & Produce Co. at 8th and Jefferson Sts. and are conducting the business. The new owners plan an expansion. Gottlieb Stiefel, who has been with the Iowa Grain since 1899, will continue as manager for the Selby Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Despite loss estimated at \$8,000 resulting from the fire at his plant May 27, Steve Wilder, president of the Wilder Grain Co., stated the company will not be forced to close down. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective motor. The building was gutted by the fire and it is not known whether a new structure will have to be erected or the damaged building can be rebuilt.

Marshalltown, Ia.—T. B. and Carl Wintrowd have purchased the Kessler Grain Co., operated here for many years by Ben Kessler, and are operating the business as the Wintrowd Grain & Feed Co. The business will continue to handle feed, grain and seed, wholesale and retail. T. B. Wintrowd has been a farmer east of here, while his brother, Carl, was engaged four years with the Burns Cattle Co. here. Mr. Kessler stated he and Mrs. Kessler will move to California for an extended rest.

Cumberland, Ia.—The Turner Grain & Fuel Co., organized here 47 years ago, has been liquidated. The elevator and coal yards have been sold to the Dannen Mills, Norman N. Turner announced, making complete the retirement of the Turner brothers from southwest Iowa grain and fuel circles. Six weeks ago the Dannen Mills purchased the Red Oak (Ia.) elevator and coal plant. The local plant was the last of 17 plants and lumber yards owned by Turner Bros. during the 47 year period.

Keokuk, Ia.—Fred Behensee had a close call from electrocution June 11 when he received a severe shock from lines carrying 11,000 volts of electricity while working at the General Mills plant. Firemen were called to administer inhalator treatment. Behensee had been using an air hose to blow dust off electrical equipment. It is believed he got too close to the high voltage lines and the shock threw him off of a ladder on which he was standing. Both of his hands were burned by the electricity and he suffered severe bruises in his fall.

New Sharon, Ia.—Andy Lamis, who has operated the Lamis Elevator for the past 12 years, has disposed of the business to Vern Wehrle and Richard Webber who will operate as Wehrle & Webber after July 1. Mr. Lamis will take a long needed rest. Mr. Webber is a grandson of Mr. Lamis. Mr. Wehrle has been the successful manager of the Taintor Co-op. Elevator at Taintor for a number of years. He will be general manager and buyer and seller of the new firm while Mr. Webber will have charge of office details.

KANSAS

Sylvia, Kan.—The Sylvia Feed Store is building an elevator.

Macksville, Kan.—Harry Layde is new manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator.

Vanora, Kan.—The Midwest Alfalfa Sales Co.'s mill will be ready for operation soon, C. E. Wolf, Arkansas City manager of the company, stated.

Abilene, Kan.—F. W. Costello, Dickinson County agent for the past four years, has been employed as superintendent of the Abilene Alfalfa Dehydrating Plant which has gone into operation.

Toronto, Kan.—The new alfalfa grinding mill owned by W. O. Black went into operation the latter week of May.

St. Marys, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Mill west of town is in full operation after numerous difficulties encountered that delayed opening the plant.

Wichita, Kan.—W. J. Koop, manager of the B. C. Christopher & Co.'s local branch office was married recently to Miss Margaret Fox, formerly of Burden, Kan.

Traer, Kan.—One of the two elevators owned here by Waid Waldo was destroyed by fire recently, when the blaze started from a gasoline engine used in unloading grain. The elevator housed about 2,000 bus. of wheat and 1,600 bus. of white corn. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Hal A. Davis, sec'y-treas. of the Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., is new president of the Hutchinson Board of Trade. P. M. Clarke was chosen vice-pres.; W. T. Maculey, executive sec'y; new directors are G. H. Bidwell, Charles Colby, D. B. Frazee and C. D. Jennings.

Wichita, Kan.—W. E. Root, president of the Wichita Board of Trade, has been elected president and general manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp., and the Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Wichita. Mr. Root was associated with the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. the past 20 years.

Downs, Kan.—More than 100 grain men attended the group meeting held here recently, practically all sections of the northern half of Kansas being represented. Many interesting discussions were held. J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, was present and spoke.

Belvue, Kan.—We have sold our Belvue Elevator to Mr. Charles A. Geiger of the Geiger-Graham Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo. Art McMahon, of Belvue, who now operates Geiger-Graham Grain Co.'s other house, will operate this elevator in connection.—Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., John O. Ross, mgr.

Randolph, Kan.—John A. Holmstrom, owner since 1914 of the Holmstrom Feed & Seed Co., and a member of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, who is serving Riley County for the third term in the state legislature, has announced his candidacy for re-election. Mr. Holmstrom is serving as chairman of the House Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, as vice-chairman of the Building & Loan Committee, and as a member of the committee on Cities of the Second Class, and on Roads and Highways.—G. M. H.

Russell, Kan.—The Russell Milling Co. has been sold to Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City. The Russell mill, which manufactures about 1,700 sacks of flour daily and has storage facilities for about 250,000 bus. of wheat, retains its identity and will be operated as a separate corporation. M. B. McVeigh, who bought the Russell Milling Co. last year, this year reconditioned the mill and added a mixed feed plant to the property. L. S. Myers, vice-president and general manager of the Rodney company, announced the personnel of the company will remain unchanged. The mill will be operated as are the others in the group of five plants in which the Rodney Milling Co. has an interest, with local managers and superintendents in charge of the individual operations. A. Gail Preuss is superintendent of the local plant. Mr. McVeigh has been appointed general sales manager for the Rodney Milling Co., entering on his new duties June 15.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The Sun Ray Feed Mills plans to install some 2-ton batch mixers in the 5-story feed mill building it recently purchased from the Blue Grass Feed Co., and may move some of its equipment from its present plant on a nearby street to the new mill and elevator building.

Louisville, Ky.—The Department of Parks & Recreation has planted 12 acres of corn in Iroquois Park and more than 1,000 hills of peanuts for feeding department stock and birds and squirrels in the parks. The crops are coming along fine, Leo F. Goss, parks superintendent, reported.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—We have sold our 5-story feed mill building with 100,000-bu. concrete grain elevator attached, to the Sun Ray Feed Mills of Lexington, and on July 1 will move into a 3-story brick building, 60 x 40 ft., and a one-story brick warehouse, 40 x 135 ft., on adjoining property which the company retained. We will install a new conveyor, legs, cleaner and bins in the 3-story building for the handling of oats which we receive in bulk. Both properties are served by the same siding.—W. B. Talbert Jr., Blue Grass Feed Co.

MICHIGAN

Ruth, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new hammer mill, with separator and crusher.

Montevideo, Mich.—Olaf Jensen of Bird Island has accepted a position with the Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Reed City, Mich.—The Kent Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a small fire damage resulting from exposure.

New Troy, Mich.—Morley Bros. have installed a new hammer mill with tramp iron separator and crusher.

Clio, Mich.—A new Triumph corn sheller with cob blower driven by a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed motor, has been installed in the Houghton Elevator.

McBain, Mich.—The Falmouth Co-op Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, with tramp iron separator and crusher, driven by a 50 h.p. fully enclosed Howell Motor.

Oxford, Mich.—A new Prater Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator and crusher and a new Prater feed mixer have been installed in the Oxford Co-op Ass'n plant.

Rochester, Mich.—The Rochester Elvtr. Co. has installed a Duplex Hammer Mill, driven by a 40-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with a tramp iron separator and crusher.

Reese, Mich.—The Reese Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed a Fairbanks 25-ton Truck Scale, and a new Saginaw-Line Feed mixer, driven by a 3 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Mendon, Mich.—The Little Bros. Elevator was damaged by lightning during a recent storm, the large motors and wiring being burned out and the large transformers on the light poles damaged.

Brown City Mich.—The Eureka Elvtr. Co. has been sold to Claude L. Wood, Lloyd Burger, Ellis C. Wood and Dr. E. T. Blanchard, who are operating the business as the Eureka Elvtr. & Supply Co. Mr. Wood is in charge of the business until a manager is appointed. Wm. R. Neumann, who relinquished control of the business, has been in charge of the elevator for the past 18 years.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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SATISFACTION

Delwin (Rosebush p. o.), Mich. — Clinton Faber, superintendent of Knapp & Renwick elevator, was critically burned as a result of an explosion of gasoline stored in a Pere Marquette building in Coleman, which caught fire early May 21. Mr. Faber, a member of the Coleman, Mich., fire department, where he lives, with other firemen was attacking the blaze with a chemical truck when the explosion occurred, igniting his clothing. Bystanders beat out the flames. He was removed to Ann Arbor hospital.

MINNESOTA

Chatfield, Minn.—Max Shapiro, Rochester, Minn., contemplates construction of a \$60,000 soybean plant here.

Northfield, Minn.—Arnold Ruud recently resigned as manager of the Dennison Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and has moved to Minneapolis.

New Prague, Minn.—Carl Munson has been transferred here from Wabasha by the Big Jo Flour Mills division of the International Milling Co., and has moved his family here.

Round Lake, Minn.—Frank Schmandt, who has served as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator for 22 years, was reappointed to that position at the company's recent annual meeting.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Germain (Bud) Druke, who recently retired from the management of the Farmers Elevator Co., has rented the Eidmar building and opened a feed store there, to handle feeds, seeds, salt, twine and repairs.

Starbuck, Minn.—Melvin L. Hanse of Cyrus, who purchased the M. P. Eidberg elevator some time ago, has taken possession of the business. Mr. Hanse has been manager of the Cyrus Farmers Elevator Co. for the past 16 years.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Glenn Tainter, for several years manager of the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, elevator at Verdi, and in recent months was employed in an elevator at Sanborn, Minn., on June 5 took charge of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator here as manager.

Murdock, Minn.—M. T. Helgeson, manager of the Murdock Farmers Elevator, received word that his son, Pvt. Kenneth W. Helgeson, was killed in action in Italy, May 24. Before entering the service in March, 1943, Pvt. Helgeson was employed by the Murdock Farmers Elevator.

Balaton, Minn.—Construction of a warehouse has been completed for the Miller Elevator. The steady increase in feeds sales has made it necessary for the additional space to be provided to accommodate larger shipments here. The new structure, 20x30 ft., is located just northwest of the Miller Elevator, and has been situated to accommodate truck and rail unloading of feed and seed.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Two of a series of four group meetings being held in Minnesota communities this month will take place here June 28 and at Fergus Falls on June 30. Harold King, O.P.A. price attorney, Fargo, N. D., is conducting the meetings, and discussions on the O.P.A. Supp. Ruling 84 dealing with patronage dividends will be held and information given. Other meetings were at Warren, Minn., on June 22 and at Crookston on June 23.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

E. J. Grimes, vice-pres. of Cargill, Inc., has been in hospital undergoing preliminary treatment for a major operation. His condition was reported as satisfactory.

The State Board of Grain Appeals will meet here at 10 a. m. June 30, in its office at 304 Flour Exchange to establish the Minnesota grades for all grain, flax, alfalfa seed, alsike clover seed, red clover seed, sweet clover seed, timothy seed and millet seed for the ensuing crop year, in compliance with the provisions of the General Statutes of Minnesota.

Clarence C. Gray, 79, founder and president for 46 years of Gray Milling Co., died June 17.—P. J. P.

Don C. White, Mason City, Ia., is new assistant manager of the Western division of the Standard Milling Co. He will take over his new duties July 1.

Joseph P. Schroeder, president of the North East Feed Mill Co., who recently underwent an operation, is recuperating at his summer home near Big Lake, Minn.

Kenneth L. Fruen, who has been office manager of the Central Division Office of General Mills, Inc., Kansas City, for several years, is returning to the Minneapolis office as an assistant to the comptroller in the farm service division of the company.

At the annual meeting of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n the following were elected to serve as directors for a year beginning July 1: R. G. Cargill, Ben C. McCabe, M. R. Devaney, Peavey Heffelfinger, E. S. Ferguson, E. N. Osborne, A. S. Cargill, Larry Weidt and N. S. Fitzgerald.

Harry Matson, 30, oiler for General Mills, found unconscious June 14 on the seventh floor of the company's manufacturing plant, died June 17 at Eitel Hospital without regaining consciousness. It was believed Matson was thrown 40 ft. when he was caught by a moving belt.—P. J. P.

The state grain weighers' strike was terminated the night of June 14 and restrictions on inbound cars have been removed. Embargo 396 imposed the night of June 10 was canceled. Weighers returned to work June 15 after being granted a 40-hr. work week and overtime pay in excess of 40 hrs. with the understanding they withhold further action until the next state legislature convenes.

MISSOURI

Knobnoster, Mo.—The Knobnoster Feed Co. on June 12 sustained an electrical damage loss.

Columbia, Mo.—Hugh E. Baker was elected president of the Boone County Mill & Elevator Co. at the recent annual stockholders' meeting.—P. J. P.

Armstrong, Mo.—The Summers Elevator Co. recently improved the elevator with new floors and other repairs making for the convenience of grain handling.

Clinton, Mo.—The old 500-h.p. steam engine at the Commander-Larabee Mill has been replaced by two electric motors, one of 350-h.p., the other of 100-h.p.

Hayti, Mo.—Cleve Crumley, employee of the Sanders Alfalfa Mill, lost the ends of two fingers of his right hand when the hand was caught in a feeder chain recently.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. C. Parker, formerly manager of the Great Falls office of General Mills, has replaced Kenneth L. Fruen as the company's local office manager for the Central Division Office of the company.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—R. S. Duncan, feed salesman for Ralston Purina Co., with headquarters here, was presented with a gold souvenir watch in commemoration of his 15th service birthday, together with a three checker service button.—P. J. P.

Frankford, Mo.—John Dietle has bought the Farmers Elevator & Exchange and will continue to operate the business under the Frankford Feed Store. Mr. Dietle has worked for the Exchange for 16 years and for the past 8 years has been manager here.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Donald B. Walker, manager of the Ralston Purina soybean processing plant at Iowa Falls since its opening in 1942, has been made assistant manager of the grain division of the Ralston Purina Co., with his headquarters here. He will begin his new duties Aug. 1.

Bonne Terre, Mo.—Construction of the Co-operative Alfalfa Mill is well under way and the plant is expected to be completed and go into operation on planned schedule, Kenneth Bennington, treasurer of the company, stated. A. A. Hasenpflug, a director of the corporation, will assume active management of the plant.

Mexico, Mo.—A mass meeting of farmers and business men of Audrain County and surrounding territory will be held the night of June 28, to determine whether certificates of indebtedness can be sold to help finance the construction of the M.F.A. soybean processing plant in Mexico. Certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the M.F.A. to all persons who will lend money. Cost of the proposed soybean plant is \$350,000, M.F.A. officials have announced. The company has agreed to let a contract for rebuilding the soybean plant here at the earliest possible date, provided that a part of the money will be loaned to the M.F.A. by citizens of this area at four per cent interest.—P. J. P.

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Kansas City, Mo.—Francis A. Smith, who has served as assistant sec'y and treas. of the Millers National Federation for several years, has resigned his position and will be associated with the Rickel Grain Co. here in the terminal grain business. During the past year Mr. Smith devoted most of his time to gathering data for the recent millers' antitrust case.

MONTANA

Scobey, Mont.—The Marquis Milling Co. and Farmers Elvtr. Co. are installing 30-ton Fairbanks Scales, work being done by Patterson.

Chinook, Mont.—New equipment for cleaning and treating seed grain was installed in the Farmers Union Elevator at a cost of \$2,000, it was stated by D. A. Hill, manager.

Culbertson, Mont.—O. L. Stenslie, who for the past 15 years has been manager of an elevator at Watford City, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, succeeding Joe Jentges, who resigned.

Glendive, Mont.—The International Elevator Co. will build an addition to its plant near the bridge consisting of a warehouse and a bean elevator 60 ft. high to cost about \$15,000. The Occident Elevator Co. will build a warehouse addition to cost about \$8,000.

Reserve, Mont.—The Sheridan County Grain Co., recently organized, has purchased the G. C. Wagner elevator and started operation of the business June 1. M. H. McKenzie, former resident of Medicine Lake and for the past few years associated with the Crosby Grain & Mill Co., is manager.

Great Falls, Mont.—Construction of a \$100,000 flaxseed and mustard seed mill will be started here in the near future, J. R. Simpson, general manager of the Montana Vegetable Oil & Feed Co., announced. Tentative plans call for erection of a building in the vicinity of the county shops, near the fairgrounds. Negotiations for the new structure are underway with Floyd Pappin & Son.

NEBRASKA

Bertrand, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new automatic scale, Milton Feusner, manager, announced.

Adams, Neb.—J. B. Zuver, 73, who had been manager of the Farmers Elevator for 25 years, before his retirement, died recently.—P. J. P.

Webber, Neb.—The Webber Elvtr. Co. has received priorities from the government for construction of an elevator if it can get the materials and help.

Breslau (Osmond p. o.), Neb.—The J. J. Mullaney elevator has been closed for the duration. Andrew Scott, who has been manager, has moved to Norfolk.

Hallam, Neb.—John Rippen has returned as manager of the Farmers Elevator after a year's absence during which time he was manager of the Farmers Elevator at Blue Hill.

Dodge, Neb.—In the recent flood that swept thru many sections recently three-quarters of the Farmers Elevator plant was swept away, with officials estimating damage at \$50,000.

Table Rock, Neb.—The Falls City Creamery has purchased the business building of Mrs. F. H. Taylor and will use it as a feed storage building. They will take possession July 1.

St. Edward, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has installed a new power dump and the drive-in has been lengthened by construction of an addition on the south side of the elevator.

Johnson, Neb.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. has appointed Paul Wagner manager of the local elevator it recently purchased from the Clark Grain Co. Mr. Wagner formerly was assistant to Mr. Clark. The latter is operating as the Clark Elevator the former Gilmore Elvtr. Co. elevator at Tecumseh, Neb., which he purchased.

Bladen, Neb.—Albert Talley has leased the old Farmers Elevator and will open it for business. He comes here from Jefferson, S. D., where he has operated an elevator for several years.

Lincoln, Neb.—A. B. Blomstrom is new manager of the Terminal Elevator, recently purchased by the Farmers Co-op Elevator Federation of Nebraska. He began his new work June 15.

Blue Springs, Neb.—Fire in the coal bins of the Farmers Union Elevator recently was put out without much damage resulting. It is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The office of the Valparaiso Grain & Lumber Co. was burglarized recently, the loot taken consisting of a radio, electric clock, 75 radio tubes, some cash, notes and checks.

Sterling, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator, closed for several months after Louis Boden left for service in the Armed Forces, has been opened again for business, he having returned and taken charge.

Lindsay, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a large grinder and 50-h.p. motor. It plans to do custom grinding and mixing of feeds as well as preparing commercial products for the market.

Omaha, Neb.—Frank C. Bell, Bell-Trimble Grain Co., and president of the Omaha Grain Exchange, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce for a three-year term.—B. I. B.

Crawford, Neb.—Our warehouse and elevator is in repair, or nearly so; can store over 100,000 bus. of grain; however doubt that very much, if any, will be stored; do not expect the cash price to get below our storage price.—Hagemeister & Quirk.

Arapahoe, Neb.—Rankin Bros. have completed the addition to their elevator and a feed grinder powered by a 30-h. p. motor is among new equipment installed in the extension. Work on the project started last fall, but due to wartime conditions, progress has been slow.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The new warehouse at the alfalfa dehydrating plant, built with brick walls and steel girder roof, is being completed and the brick office building is being built. C. S. Richardson is new manager. He plans many new improvements, among them installation of showers.

Tecumseh, Neb.—Herman Clark has purchased the Walter C. Bouton elevator in the Burlington lower yards, taking possession June 15. Mr. Clark recently purchased the R. R. Gilmore elevator here. He had been in business at Johnson. Mr. Bouton had been active in the grain and stock business here since he was 14 years of age. He went into the elevator and grain business in 1900.

Tilden, Neb.—The Corkle Produce is constructing a warehouse with loading platform. The building will be 26 x 58 ft., with cement block foundation and wood super structure. Two frame buildings on the Corkle lot were razed and the material utilized in the new construction.

Wilber, Neb.—After 52 years of business in the county seat, the elevator owned by the Crete Mills closed its doors June 1. The elevator was built in 1892, and owned by the late Frank Chaloupka. It was known originally as the Model Roller Mills, becoming the Crete Mills following sale of the elevator to the Blue Valley Bank in 1896. John Vilda, manager, had been with the company over 28 years. He is now employed at a factory in DeWitt.

Gordon, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. on June 13 entertained three hundred persons at a banquet at the Merchant's Hotel followed by the annual business meeting, and later an entertainment at the auditorium when 700 persons were present. The speaker of the evening was William J. Salter, president of the American Agricultural Research Foundation and editor of the American Farm Livestock Journal. Frank Roth, manager of the elevator, in his report of the year's business showed a net profit for distribution of \$13,633.12. O. O. Johnson presided at the business meeting.

Lincoln, Neb.—The following 18 elevators and mills have been given licenses to conduct grain warehouses by the state railway commission: Farmers Elvtr. Co., Giltner; Farmers Union Elvtr., Bloomfield; L. F. Ellermeier, Swanton; Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n, Ohio; Carl I. Aller, and Aller Grain Co., Shea; Paul F. Smith, Lodge Pole; Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n, Unadilla; Weeth Bros. d.b.a. Gretna Roller Mills, Melia (Gretna p. o.); Farmers Coop. Elvtr. Co., Daykin; Hagemesters, Inc., Bushnell; Hagemesters, Inc., Hemingford; Hagemesters, Inc., Nonpareil; Hagemesters, Inc., Potter; Farmers Union Coop. Co., North Bend; O. M. Elevins, Millerton; George H. Young, Marsland; J. W. McCann, Valley; J. S. Fitzgerald, Brandon. The commission on June 22 held a hearing here on the subject of reasonable rates for storage and handling grain.—P. J. P.

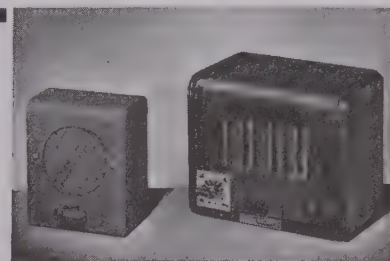
NEW ENGLAND

East Granby, Ct.—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., sustained a fire damage on June 13, originating in an elevator leg.

Charlestown, N. H.—The Nelson-Warner Grain Co. mill was damaged by fire May 24, the blaze confined to the basement, causing damage estimated at \$1,500. The fire was confined to the end of the building containing the feed mixer but it is thought that equipment was not seriously damaged. Other sections of the plant continued in operation.

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**620 BROOKS BUILDING
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NEW YORK

Springville, N. Y.—A fire loss caused by lightning damaged the James H. Gray Milling Co. plant on June 15.

New York, N. Y.—Chas. Edward Burgess, 75, president of the International Elevating Co., operator of floating grain elevators, died May 30. He was with the company for 50 years and was a member of the Produce Exchange Club of New York.

Ypsilanti, N. Y.—The feed department of the Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n. plant is being increased in capacity by the installation of a D. E. Hughes (Super-Steel) Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator and crusher, with a 75-h.p. motor on the mill and a 15-h.p. motor on the fan. Both motors are Howell, fully enclosed. Two Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixers also are being installed.—D.

New York, N. Y.—Charles B. Crofton, Leval & Co., Inc., was re-elected president of the New York Produce Exchange for a fourth term at the recent annual election. Hugh Reid, Simpson, Spence & Young, was re-elected vice-pres., and J. A. McNair, H. J. Greenbank & Co., was re-elected treasurer. Re-elected to the board of managers to serve two years were Jacques Coe, J. W. Hart, W. R. Kuiper, W. M. Lambert and F. J. Werner. M. F. Austin was newly elected to the board of managers to serve two years. John M. Frey was elected to the office of trustee of the Gratuity Fund to serve three years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Casselton, N. D.—The driveway and driveway door of the elevator of the Casselton Elvtr. Co. were damaged by a truck May 31.

Hettinger, N. D.—Pvt. Ormand Leatherberry, at one time employed at a local grain elevator, is stationed with a medical unit in England.

Crosby, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is considering erection of an elevator here, larger than its present elevator and with a seed and feed department.

Jamestown, N. D.—The Golden Valley Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plans to build an office, of tile, if possible. John Gress is manager, Walter Richau, assistant, of the elevator.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Alfred T. Overmor will begin work here as manager of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., on July 1, succeeding John H. Olson, who is retiring from business after being associated with the firm for 27 years.

Dunseith, N. D.—The Andrews Grain Co. has transferred the Andrews grain elevator here to the Peavey Elevators, it was announced by T. T. Bakken, superintendent. R. E. Kettering, who has been manager of the elevator, will continue in that capacity.

Taft, N. D.—Herman Koering, who has been manager of an elevator at Hadler, Minn., for the past three years, will begin work as manager of the Eldorado Elvtr. & Trading Co. July 1. He was second man here before taking the position at Hadler. He succeeds Alfred T. Overmor, who has been transferred to Hillsboro.

OHIO

Clinton, O.—The Clinton Mlg. & Grain Co. elevator was broken into recently, but the burglars obtained only a few pennies for their trouble.

Dola, O.—Two boys of juvenile age were arrested for stealing tools, alcohol and oil from the Dola Farmers Exchange Co. elevator. Restitution was made and no charges were filed.

Dalton, O.—Wilbert Cox of Dresden, manager of the Buckeye Feed Mill, suffered lacerations and broken bones in his foot June 12 when, in tearing down a wall, some masonry fell, smashing the foot.

New Jasper, O.—Asa Oliver is new manager of the Greene County Co-op. Ass'n., starting work there June 1. The elevator has been repaired and improved, made ready for the coming season's business.

Nevada, O.—We recently completed the installation of new grinders in both our plants, here and at Lemert, and did other remodeling in our feed plant.—Nevada Farmers Grain Ass'n., Alfred P. Eier, mgr.

Hilliards, O.—Nelson Shoup, an employee of the Russell Grain Co., suffered an attack of appendicitis recently while loading a truck with grain. An operation was not deemed necessary, however, and he has recovered sufficiently to return to work.

Pataskala, O.—John Moore of the Moore Farm Service of Kirkersville, recent purchaser of the former Mead Elevator, has opened the local elevator for business. Chauncey Lynn is manager. He formerly was employed at the same elevator when C. L. Mead operated it.

Columbus Grove, O.—Bennett & Kendall, elevator men of Bowling Green, have purchased the Kraft Grain Co., owned and operated by Geo. W. Kraft, and the Columbus Grove Elevator, operated by Armin Diller as manager. The elevators will be known in the future as the Columbus Grove Grain & Supply Co.

Cleveland, O.—Claude B. Helm, 68, assistant sales manager of the Cleveland Grain Co., died June 11, following a heart attack. Mr. Helm had been associated with the Cleveland Grain Co. for 47 years. Mr. Helm was born at Williamsburg, Ind., and worked at the Indianapolis branch of the Cleveland Grain Co. for three years before coming here.

Kileville, O.—First Lt. James S. Kile, 27, associated with his father, Elton Kile, in the grain business here before joining the armed forces, has been wounded in action at the Anzio beachhead, Italy. Word to his parents advises he was wounded by a mortar shell fragment on May 22 and expects to be in a base hospital at Naples for approximately two months.

Toledo, O.—James A. Kier, of the Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, recently resigned from his position with that company to become manager for the National Milling Co. here, to take over his new duties July 15. Mr. Kier for the past few years has been assistant to Oscar T. Cook in the grain department of Standard Milling Co., and has been with the company for 27 years.

Sabina, O.—R. K. Crane, of Lebanon, O., and R. E. Crone of Osborne, O., purchasers of the Dewine & Hamma elevator, will operate the business as the Sabina Farmers Exchange. Mr. Crane, who will manage the elevator, is a son-in-law of Mr. Crone, who is manager of the Osborne Co-op. Elevator.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: Wakeman Mlg. & Elvtr. Co., Wakeman; Hocker & Lavy, Arcanum, (R. F. D.); Kahle Feed Co., Kalida; Kirk Mlg. Co., Findlay. Jones Mill, Williamsport; J. A. Hambleton, Malta; H. Levoff Feed Co., Columbus; O. E. Stein, Bellville; Ray McGugin (Ryde & Co.), Fredericktown; The Albert H. Buehrle Co., Youngstown, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

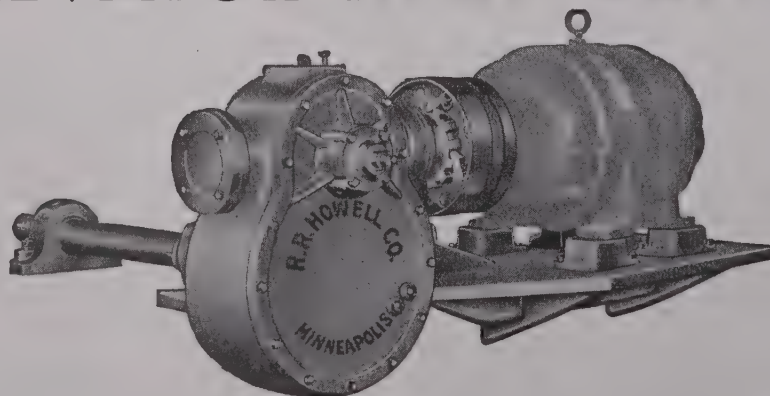
South Solon, O.—Two elevator properties and the grain and feed business which have been operated under the name of the Guy Currey & Co., have been purchased from C. M. Kissell and D. J. Allen by the Hamilton Equipment & Grain Center of Hamilton, O., a division of Opekasit Farms, Inc. Operation of the properties has been taken over and conducted under the name of the Hamilton Equipment & Grain Center, South Solon Elevator. Malcomb McGilliard, who has been associated with the sales department of the Hamilton company, has been appointed resident manager of the local business. The company will continue the feed supply and coal business as in the past and will feature the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Some improvements will be added to facilitate convenient shipping of wheat, corn and soybeans to terminal markets, Hugh Garvin, general manager of the Hamilton concern, stated.

OKLAHOMA

Vinita, Okla.—The Vinita Hay & Grain Co. operated by W. O. Dillon has been leased to Ovel Stanislaus and will be operated by Wallace Sparks.

Pryor, Okla.—A grain grading school conducted here June 7 attracted a large group of grain men. Clyde W. Jackson of the food distribution administration of Enid; Willis B. Combs of the U.S.D.A. extension service, Chicago, and local licensed graders were present to explain the U. S. grades for flax and soybeans and examine the samples brought to the meeting. A grain school was held at Fredrick on June 5.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Marland, Okla.—The Bliss Co-op. Grain Co. elevator was damaged by fire May 22.

Laverne, Okla.—The Farmers Union Exchange has had its charter extended for 20 years from June 11, 1944; capital stock, \$25,000.—P. J. P.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Keystone, Wash.—Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., will increase its storage capacity for bulk wheat here, an estimated \$3,200 to be spent for the purpose.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—The mortgage papers on Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., elevators and warehouses were burned at a ceremony during the annual meeting at the Lewis-Clark Hotel, J. W. Shepard, manager, announced.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Community Elvtr. Co.'s elevators here and at Govan are being rushed to completion by Aug. 1. Each elevator will house 165,000 bus. of grain. Construction of the Grain Growers Warehouse here is under way also. It will have a 300,000-bu. capacity and is to be completed in July.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Massie Co. expects to be ready to operate by July 1. Its feed mill, elevator and warehouse were destroyed in a \$33,000 fire several months ago. N. H. Massie announced all the necessary replacement machinery and building materials have been received and workmen are busy making repairs.

Wallowa, Ore.—The Wallowa County Grain Growers co-operative farmers' organization recently formed is now completing arrangements to acquire the Renfro Warehouse here. Acquisition of this plant will give the co-operative control of all warehouses on the LaGrande-Joseph branch line railroad in Wallowa County.—F. K. H.

Ellensburg, Wash.—When sparks from a grinder screen were blown into the Feeders Mill & Supply grain elevator, fearful that a fire might be started in the bins the fire department was called. Fortunately, however, no fire broke out. The screen had just been installed and caused sparks to fly when the grinder was started.

Cambridge, Ida.—The Weiser Milling & Elvtr. Co. will resume the operation of its local elevator when the wheat season begins this fall, Frank S. Gwilliam, manager, announced. A complete line of feeds will be carried and service to farmers given. Another wheat elevator which serves the Midvale area will continue in operation, Mr. Gwilliam stated. The local plant has been idle seven years.

Athena, Ore.—With the completion of improvements of G. M. Whitney Pea Cleaning Plant, this new industry will be able to handle about a half million bushels of bulk dry edible peas during the late summer, according to A. B. Corneilson, assistant manager. Improvements include construction of warehouse, cleaning plant and bulk storage, which latter now has a capacity of 100,000 bus. of sack storage.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Following remodeling and machinery replacement at an estimated cost of \$50,000, the former Walters Flouring Mills, idle for the past two years and purchased by Kerr Gifford & Co., of Portland, last November, is now running at full capacity of 600 to 700 bbls. per day, J. J. Bauer, district manager of the company, stated. Among improvements made, bulk storage of wheat was increased from 20,000 to 70,000 bus.

Kittitas, Wash.—High winds during a recent thunder storm blew a main line of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. across the Milwaukee railroad's electrified line beside the White-Dulaney Co. feed mill, setting fire to the building. The blaze burned the end of the plant, destroying machinery and storage bins and quantities of grain, seed, bags and binder twine. With the power off, the volunteer fire department had to fight the fire by drawing water from a ditch.

Sprague, Wash.—W. C. Colburn was named manager of the Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., for the 14th year, and his salary was increased in recognition of his services, at the recent annual meeting of the organization.

Emmett, Ida.—Gilbert Matsen, who resigned recently from his position as Gem County agent, has become the manager of the Emmett Kellogg Feed Mills. George Kellogg, proprietor, who has purchased a feed mill establishment at Nampa, will continue operating the local mill.

Sprague, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers, Inc., will add unloading and elevating equipment to its warehouse No. 296 here to handle bulk grain. A grinding and cleaning plant will be installed in the warehouse. At the recent annual meeting of the organization, L. G. Schroder was elected a director to fill the unexpired term of the late Geo. P. Lakin. A. J. Gehres was elected president; W. A. Hall, sec'y-treas.; W. C. Colburn was named manager for the 14th year.—F. K. H.

Caldwell, Ida.—The Idaho Dehydrators, Inc., a new firm, has taken over the local alfalfa dehydrating plant of the Idaho Egg Producers, Earl Brockman, manager of the latter firm, announced, and will expand it into a \$100,000 establishment. The plant will be in partial operation in two or three weeks. Officers of the firm are William B. Allison, Caldwell, president; F. H. Douthitt, Chicago, vice-pres.; Robert E. Aikman, Caldwell, sec'y. Mr. Brockman will be manager of both the alfalfa and the egg producers' plants.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D.—August William Sauck, 54, prominent grain man, died unexpectedly June 13.

Bowdle, S. D.—The Bowdle Flour Mill recently installed a new modern feed mixer, which will make possible the mixing of chick mash, and other fine mashes and feeds.

Tripp, S. D.—Frank Vetter, for the past six years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in Avon, has purchased the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co. elevator and will take possession July 1.

Tyndall, S. D.—Lawrence L. Wagner, elevator owner and former fire chief and county official here for many years, died June 13 after a long illness. Mr. Wagner operated his elevator business as L. L. Wagner.

Junius, S. D.—The Ayers Grain Co. has been organized, to deal in grain, produce, coal and petroleum products. Capital stock, \$25,000; A. E. Ayers and Louis Meehan, Junius, and Milton R. Ayers, Madison, incorporators.

Centerville, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Co. has increased the storage capacity of the local elevator 20,000 bus. by moving the annex here from the Vermillion elevator the company recently purchased, and with other improvements.

Eureka, S. D.—Jacob Mauch is manager of the Eureka Equity Exchange, having taken over the position on May 30. Carl Fischer, who had held that position for the past year, left for Orient, S. D., where he has accepted a similar position.

Viborg, S. D.—The Viborg Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is building a feed mill. Much of the lumber used in its construction was salvaged from the old warehouse on the site of the former New London elevator. The Ass'n now owns all the elevators in town, with two feed mills in operation. Carl Lauridsen is manager.

Vermillion, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has purchased the Thompson elevator, operated in recent years by the Shanard Elvtr. Co. of Bridgewater, S. D. Mr. Mullaney stated he will operate it as a feed mill, equipped to do custom grinding if priorities for machinery can be obtained. The annex to the elevator has been removed to the Centerville elevator operated by the Mullaney company.

SOUTHEAST

High Springs, Fla.—A Municipal Grist Mill is operated here as a public utility for local merchants and farmers in the area. The mill is operated on Saturdays by two laborers supervised by the chief of police. A toll of one-eighth of the meal ground is charged by the city; this meal is sold to local grocery stores the same day it is ground. During the four years of municipal operation the gross receipts total \$2,521 and expenditures \$2,362.

WISCONSIN

Phillips, Wis.—Rabenowich Bros. are building an addition to their feed mill. Contract was let to the Hogenson Const. Co.

Menomonie, Wis.—The power house of the Wisconsin Milling Co. was struck by lightning June 1, causing a small fire damage.



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Elevating and Conveying Problems

Cross Plains, Wis.—The feed mill operated by Jacob Bowar was struck by lightning during a thunder storm early June 24 and was destroyed by fire.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—Leslie W. Dietrich, 49, district manager for the Ralston-Purina Co., died at his home June 6 following a heart attack suffered the day before.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of 20c per share on the common capital stock of the company, payable July 31 to stockholders of record July 15.

Amery, Wis.—Fred Route, for 25 years in the feed mill business here, closed down his mill May 20. This is the second local feed mill to close within the past month, the Farmers Union mill closing a short time ago. The reason given for closing the mill is that help was not obtainable.

WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—The Wheatland Elevator truck, loaded with six tons of salt and driven by Leo DuVall, was badly wrecked recently when the driver took to the borrow pit to avoid hitting a car that had pulled on the highway five miles south of here.

Seed Testing Conferences Held

During May and June approximately 70 seed analysts attended testing conferences at the War Food Administration's Beltsville, Md., seed laboratory and at the Federal-State Seed Laboratories at Montgomery, Ala., West Lafayette, Ind., Fargo, N. D., Corvallis, Ore., and Sacramento, Calif. Each conference was held for a period of one week and was conducted by the personnel of the respective laboratories with the aid of a representative of the Beltsville laboratory. Due to limited facilities at several of the laboratories it was impossible to accept applications from all who wished to attend.

The work included actual counting of seedlings in germination tests and the making of purity tests. Many problems were presented by the analysts for discussion and much was accomplished in the interest of uniformity in seed testing. Sixteen states and 44 commercial firms and laboratories were represented at the six conferences.

The W.F.A. urges early buying of fertilizers by farmers, storing in barns or sheds, to enable manufacturers to operate more weeks in the year.

The W.F.A. urges that a patriotic and practical way to spend one's vacation is to work on the farm or in a cannery to save perishable crops. In 1944, food processors will need 700,000 men, women and young people—housewives, teachers, students, business and professional men.

By PAUL NAEHER, B. F. Gump Co., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents in Chicago.

In past years most bucket elevators were driven from lineshafts by means of belts, ropes or gears, and the buckets were of the slow speed type.

Modern elevators now use more of the high speed buckets and individual motor drives, so that it will be well to take these changes into consideration.

High speed buckets are designed to hold a larger volume, are placed closer together, and travel at a higher speed, all of which permits the elevator, in an equal size leg, to deliver much more grain.

A SALEM CUP, which is a slow speed type, 10 by 6 inches, will hold approximately 187 cubic inches, with a working capacity of 75 per cent, 140.25 cubic inches. An average high speed bucket will hold 234 cubic inches, or at a working capacity of 75 per cent, 175 cubic inches, or approximately 25 per cent.

The slow speed buckets would be spaced 16 inches apart, the high speed buckets 11 inches apart; thus, figuring 1 foot of elevator belt with buckets attached, the slow speed bucket will have a capacity of 105.19 cubic inches, and the high speed bucket 160.93 cubic inches, or approximately 52 per cent.

The average speed of the slow speed bucket is 358 feet per minute, the high speed bucket 452 feet per minute; thus, the capacity delivered is increased approximately 100 per cent. (The speeds are figured for 36-inch diameter pulleys; larger pulleys, higher speeds.)

The horsepower to operate bucket elevators remains about the same for a given volume. Thus, for wheat weighing 60 pounds per bushel, the horsepower required to elevate the grain will be bushels per hour times height of leg divided by 33,000. Thus, if the elevator is 100 feet high, the slow speed buckets will require $100 \times 1,000 \div 33,000$, equals 3.03 HP; and the high speed buckets $100 \times 2,000 \div 33,000$, equals 6.06 HP, or just twice as much.

It is now necessary to add a percentage to this horsepower for friction losses in the head bearings, tension caused by the adjustable boot pulley, and losses in the driving mechanism.

IF ROLLER OR BALL bearings are used to support the head shaft and also the driving mechanism, 15 per cent should be added to the above horsepower, which for slow speed buckets will be .45 HP, and for the high speed buckets approximately .90 HP. If plain babbitted bearings are used, 30 per cent should be added, which in the case of the slow speed buckets will be .90 HP, and in the case of high speed buckets will be 1.80 HP, or twice as much. These amounts should be added to the net horsepower as listed above, so that the

total horsepower to operate the elevator will be: For slow speed buckets, using frictionless bearings, 3.48 HP; where using plain babbitted bearings, 3.93 HP. For high speed buckets using frictionless bearings, the total horsepower will be 6.96 HP, or when using plain babbitted bearings, 7.86 HP.

The traction between the elevator head pulley and the elevator belt must be ample to lift the load that is being elevated. In addition to this, elevators are subject to unequal loadings, flow from bins, chokes, backlegging, etc., so that the maximum traction should be maintained between the head pulley and the elevator belt. This is some multiple of the net horsepower given above and arrived at as follows:

USING A RUBBER elevator belt with a cast iron head pulley and cups loaded 75 per cent of the maximum capacity, this proportion will be approximately 5 (which is the ratio between the down belt and the up belt), and at the net horsepower given above, which is 3.03 HP for the slow speed bucket, it will result in 5×3.03 HP, which equals 15.15 HP; and the net horsepower for the high speed bucket, 5×6.06 , equals 30.3 HP.

If a cotton elevator belt is used, the traction will be only half this amount, or 7.57 HP for the slow speed bucket and 15.15 HP for the high speed bucket.

If a rubber elevator belt is used and the cast iron elevator head pulley lagged with rubber belting, the traction will be $\frac{3}{2}$ times the traction where a cast iron pulley not lagged is used, which for the slow speed bucket will be $\frac{3}{2} \times 15.15$ equals 53 HP, and for the high speed bucket will be $\frac{3}{2} \times 30.3$ HP equals 106 HP.

In selecting the motor it will be necessary to use the next largest size standard motor. In the above case it will require a 5 HP motor for the slow speed bucket elevator and a 10 HP motor for the high speed bucket elevator.

There will not be any danger of slippage between the cast iron head pulley and the rubber elevator belt, as you will note that the traction between the pulley and the elevator belt is ample to prevent slippage at these horsepower, ratio 5 to 1.

NEXT CONSIDER the drive from the motor to the elevator head shaft. This should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rated horsepower of the motor, so that there will be ample power to operate the elevator without slippage, ratio $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Many motors have a stalling torque of 3 times their rated capacity and, therefore, these motors should be protected with fuses that will blow at about 2 times their rated horsepower capacity, ratio 2 to 1.

The main idea is to avoid slippage between the elevator head pulley and the elevator belt, also to avoid slippage of the drive from the motor to the elevator head shaft, and still allow ample horsepower to operate the elevator. Arrange it so that in case of a serious choke or accident to the elevator the motor will stall and blow the fuse, preventing the elevator and drive belts from slipping, thus protecting the belts from serious friction that possibly would cause a fire or, what might be worse, an explosion.

EXAMPLE: Cast iron head pulley, rubber elevator belt, with high speed buckets.

Motor—Rated horsepower 6.06 if used to maximum horsepower 12.12. Ratio 2 to 1.

Drive to head shaft—Rated horsepower 6.06, maximum horsepower 15.15. Ratio $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

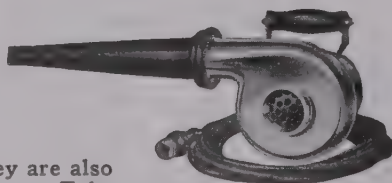
Traction between head pulley and belt—Rated horsepower 6.06, traction ratio horsepower 30.30. Ratio 5 to 1.

The tension on the rubber elevator belt is usually figured at 15 to 20 pounds, 1 inch wide, 1 ply. The diameter of the head pulley should be according to the ply of the belt, so as not to damage the belt. The greater the ply of the belt, the greater the diameter of the pulley.

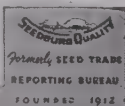
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626 Brooks Building
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Securing Correct Weights of Grain

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago, before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents' Convention.

Weights and Measures are of ancient origin and have governed the commerce of the world since long before the time of Christ. Weight antedates the use of money of any sort, for money was so much weight of metal in the balance.

Now, the products of the farm are evaluated largely by the factors of quality and quantity. These two elements are inseparable in many instances. Quality depends much on appearance, taste and color. There is no arbitrary way of justly determining all the phases of quality except by results. Quantity element, however, since it is a matter of *fact* and not of *opinion*, can always be readily determined. Yet the exactitude with which quantity is measured depends upon the fitness of the measuring instrument. In the early days the grain that was bought and sold was measured by the bushel or its subdivisions, hence, these measures were of prime importance in determining quantity, but with the realization of their shortcomings, due largely to the variances in specific gravity of the grain (now called test weight), the system of determining quantity by volume was displaced by weighing and scales became the measuring instrument.

Progress in the science of scale making antedates the times of the Roman Empire, but it is a far cry from the wooden beam with equal arms to the present modern scale of carload capacity, from the scale which required weights equal to the amount to be weighed to the scales where the shifting of a comparably small amount of weight counterbalances a load of many tons. The evolution of the modern scale has been a long and tedious process.

The Chinese are credited with the invention of the steelyard, which first made use of the multiplying lever principle. The first platform scale was probably invented in England. The first United States patent for machines to weigh heavy loads was granted in 1831. The first hopper scale used in Chicago had a capacity of four bushels. In the early days the quantity of grain handled was comparatively small and a producer generally sold his grain directly to the consumer which made the checking of the weights by both the buyer and the seller feasible, but as the volume of grain increased this method became impractical, because both parties to a sale often could not be present, and this brought about a demand for some means of looking after the interests of the absent buyer or seller insofar as weight was concerned.

THE NEED FOR IMPARTIAL weighing of grain was apparent for as early as 1850 the Illinois State Legislature, in granting to the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago its charter, gave authority to provide for the weighing of grain shipped into the Chicago market. So the Department of Weights of the Chicago Board of Trade was organized to serve as a medium of settlement between buyers and sellers of grain, grain products and seed. Its purpose was and still is to furnish weights that are independent of the interests of either party.

A staff consisting of the Weighmaster and a force of men organized into deputy weighmen, supervisors, scale inspectors and clerks carry on the work of the department. Deputy weighmen are stationed at the various elevators and transfer points. They are under the direction of supervisors, who are constantly visiting the elevators and other points where weighing is in progress with a view to maintaining the highest degree of efficiency at all times.

To guide the deputy weighmen in their duties of weighing grain, handling scales, examining cars and making proper records, a set of rules

covering almost every condition that may arise has been adopted and is rigidly enforced.

WHEN WEIGHING SUPERVISION was in its infancy, there were no recognized standards to cover the adequacy of weighing supervision, with the result there was a lack of uniformity of practice everywhere. At a Conference in 1918, the Weighmasters of the principal terminal markets adopted a resolution defining Standard Weight Supervision. The substance of this resolution is as follows:

(a) Supervision (direct) by impartial weighers receiving no remuneration whatsoever from the parties owning or operating the scales used in determining the supervised weights, or owners of the grain.

(b) Supervision sufficient to assure intelligent inspection of all cars inbound and outbound, and the delivery of all grain from car to scale, or from scale to car, as the case may be.

(c) Inspection of scales and equipment used to weigh and handle grain to and from cars.

(d) Comprehensive record of all activities.

(e) Supervision clothed with sufficient authority to enforce rules and regulations recognized to be essential in order properly to protect the weights of grain.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL handling of the grain takes place when the car reaches the Chicago Inspection Yards of a railroad. Here the trains are broken up and each car ordered to its respective unloading point, where the contents are removed and the grain weighed under the supervision of the Board of Trade Weighing Dept.

The service of the Department, with few exceptions, extends to the various classes of unloading points, including all public and private elevators, transfer and malt houses, railroad transfer yards, mills, and some large wholesale feed stores. At each unloading point, according to the size of the plant and the volume handled, one to six men of the department are stationed.

When a car is at hand and ready for weighing, the Deputy Weighman has many duties to perform to obtain the precise weight. First, he records the results of an examination of the car box and records the numbers of the seals protecting the car's doors. He examines and balances the scale, after assuring himself that all grain handling equipment is in good order and grain tight. He sees to it that the weighing is made without delay. Extra handling of grain before weighing, or the use of attachments for the purpose of blowing and cleaning grain that might in any way effect the weight, are not permitted. In a word, no condition that might be conducive to shortage is tolerated.

TO GUARD AGAINST ERROR, the weights in every case are verified by some recording device, or by recording the denominations of the hanger weights used in weighing. All original records are made in bound books.

It is the duty of the deputy weighman to prevent all waste of grain and to see that each car is thoroughly swept.

Finally, the deputy weighman sends a complete report to the office. It is not a general report, but rather a specific report on each step in the process of handling each car. This history of the car, and such a history is made of every car, is placed on file in the Weighmaster's Office for future reference.

All equipment used in securing the weight of grain is under the direct supervision of the department. All weighing machines must be tested and approved before any weight will be certified to. The Weighing Department employs its own scale inspectors, who regularly inspect and test all scales used by the Department.

The Department's scale testing outfit includes 140,000 pounds of U. S. Standard test weights for use in the field. Complete sealing outfits

for keeping both test and hanger weights in correct seal are among the Department's equipment. To assure the correctness of the field or working standards, frequent comparisons are made with the Prime Standards attested and sealed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards. In this way the department sees to it that the scales and equipment used are suitable and correct and are maintained in the best possible condition.

NO MATTER how excellent the design of the scale, how perfect its installation, or how painstaking its maintenance, if the operation is faulty, the result is error.

IT IS THE CONCERN of the Weighing Department that grain shipped to the Chicago market is kept free from all preventable hazards. The safe movement of grain through the Chicago District to the unloading elevator is then the concern of the Department, which must have assurance that the car has full protection against pilfering en route. Should loss occur from this cause or from any other source, such loss must promptly be made a part of the car's record. The Department's employees must be ever on the alert to give full protection in the matter of weights, keeping in mind at all times that the true weight of a carload of grain is the weight of all the grain the car contains. It follows then that *all* grain must be removed from the car if the shipper is to receive an honest accounting of the grain he loaded. All cars must be swept clean of all grain irrespective of whether the grain is weighed over a track or a hopper scale.

The Department makes careful investigations of all reported discrepancies and it is ready to aid in the equitable adjustment of disputes.

If the Weighmaster is to certify to the accuracy of weights he must have good scales, properly installed and maintained; grain tight handling equipment, frequently inspected; efficient, honest personnel; detailed, systematized records. These all together spell Correct Weights.

Books Received

INDIVIDUAL SECURITY.—In seven and one-half years 40,000 employees of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey have put aside \$101,000,000 for themselves in the individual thrift program that has been developing for 40 years. These regular contributions may run as high as employee 13 per cent, company 8 per cent, or a total equaling 21 per cent of wages. Contributions paid into the thrift fund immediately become the property of the employee to be disposed of as he sees fit. Details of the plan are stated in a booklet entitled "A Stake in the Future" sent on request, by the company, room 1626, 20 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

RED CLOVER SEED, of Local, Domestic and Foreign Origin, has been tested by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, which found that red clover from corn belt sources has been vigorous, disease tolerant, winter hardy and productive. Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee clovers performed equally well. Crops from central European seed have been more susceptible to winter killing, disease and insect injury and have yielded 50 to 80 per cent as much hay. Italian seed was found to be entirely unadapted. Several Pennsylvania strains excelled in desired qualities. Bulletin 458, State College, Pa.

DRIVER'S MANUAL is part of the campaign to educate drivers of trucks to know how to handle their equipment and to report intelligently on the truck's mechanical condition, explaining correct preparation for a trip, best starting and take-off methods, road practices, spotting mechanical difficulty before road failure, correct procedure in parking, general care. This manual is the first compilation of authoritative data based on the experience of thousands of successful drivers, regardless of the make of motor vehicle they may be driving. For truck owners, superintendents of fleets and drivers. Published by the White Motor Co., Cleveland 1, O.

Superintendents Hold Finest Convention

The fifteenth annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will go down in the annals of that progressive body as tops. Even with the enviable record and reputation for hard work and accomplishment this sizeable association has established, the recently convened wartime conference held at Chicago's Medinah Club was impressive from every angle. Sitting on the sidelines one could literally feel President R. B. Pow lace up the gathering into a compact parcel of energy and launch the sessions on a high and forceful plane—from where they never varied.

Particularly noticeable were the number of younger delegates. Not only was "Young America" present in body, but these plant executives were invariably right up in the front row scrambling for the opportunity of contributing ideas toward the thoughtful solution of the problems under discussion. Fifteen years is young as most bodies go, but the stress of war and all of the new headaches it brought operating men seemingly added years, well stirred with wisdom, to the convention's collective being.

GRAIN MEN TO TOP OFFICES

Picking up the reins of this well groomed assemblage, Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, will guide its destinies during the coming year, aided by Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, and John Belanger, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Port Arthur, as vice presidents.

Feed and flour divisions of the association also were represented by the careful selections made for the directorate, which included Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans; Malcolm M. Darling, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis; Robert R. Brett, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis, and H. L. Heinrikson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City. Dean M. Clark, Chicago, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer by the Directors.

MANPOWER problems absorbed the attention of the delegates at the first morning session, June 15th, following a most cordial welcome from Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, SOGES Chapter Vice President. "Selective Service Problems As They Affect the Grain Handling and Processing Industry," by Col. Louis R. Boening of the Selective Service System, and "Manpower Objectives for 1944" by Harry S. Belman, Chief of Training, War Manpower Commission, plus the helpful and extended discussion that followed held the interest of all from beginning to end. The appetizer for the luncheon that followed was served by Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, in the form of a fascinating description of "Handling Grain from the Latin American Countries."

ARCADY TENDERS LUNCHEON

Cordial host at the delightful luncheon Thursday noon was Wirt D. Walker, President of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, and an Honorary Member of the Superintendents' Society. Comfortably seated in the Medinah Club's spacious Grand Ball Room 'round big circular tables the conversations of the now better acquainted delegates reviewed the morning's high points and then unanimously jumped with both feet into the subject of car unloading.

Mr. Walker's luncheons are always something to remember well. To this one he had invited every grain handling and grain processing plant owner, operator and manager in the Chicago trade area. Most of those in the grain processing categories were on hand, adding much to the tempo of the gathering. The repast was delightful, the participants grateful for Mr. Walker's hospitality.

Complimenting the group on their excellent record of accomplishment, Mr. Walker stated that such conferences aided the entire industry to develop on a sounder footing. From his own enviable record of holding important association

positions Host Walker drew many interesting and inspiring parables that will be long remembered by his attentive listeners. So well received were his timely thoughts that his luncheon guests arose and expressed their appreciation with applause.

Arcady's Plant Manager, Gilbert P. Lane, active SOGES member-past president-director, took this auspicious occasion to collectively thank the industry's executives for their moral and financial support, particularly Mr. Walker, and to point out what has accrued to Management as a result of their giving all out support to the plant operators and superintendents of the various and allied lines represented by the Society's membership.

President R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, "did the honors" for the attending delegates in graciously thanking Mr. Walker most sincerely, in seconding Mr. Lane's thoughts, and in emphasizing the primary accomplishments hoped for at this important gathering. A past mayor of Fort William, a civic and cultural leader, and an ardent advocate of SOGES, President Pow's masterful command of any situation is the source of admiration.

TEMPORARY STORAGE; INSECT CONTROL

A new conception and respect for the field and service of the entomologist arose following the on-the-spot studies made and revealed by Dr. B. N. Smallman, Entomologist, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, which distinguished body complimented the Association with Dr. Smallman's presence. Illustrating his interesting remarks with slides, the Entomological Aspects of War Time Grain Storage in Canada adequately pictured the enormous task successfully met with temporary grain storage units.

Fittingly following came New Grain Varieties the Superintendent Should Know About, authored by authority Arthur C. Larson of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, and presented by F. Maynard Losie, Superintendent of this progressive company's plant.

Pulling aside the curtain on future developments in the insecticide field, Dr. Smallman told of experiments being conducted in England with certain dusts that if successful beyond the laboratory stage will effect changes in current practices, he thought. Infestation Control in Grain Processing Plants was well handled by Fred A. Rech, Chief Chemist, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, who gave many pertinent pointers.

"Third Dimension Color Dynamics," a new proven approach to decreasing accidents through the proper application of various colored paints, tailored to the specific job desired, intrigued the Thursday afternoon session under the adept handling of Steve Halac, Glidden Co., General Convention Chairman and newly elected president of the Chicago SOGES Chapter.

WORKING COMMITTEES SELECTED

To audit the association's books were: Fred Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Sec'y Fort William-Port Arthur Chapter; Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., V.P. Chicago Chapter; John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers, Sec'y Omaha-Council Bluffs Chapter; John Blowers, Wyandotte Elevator, Standard Milling Co., Sec'y Kansas City Chapter; Cliff MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., President Minneapolis Chapter; Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, SOGES 1st V.P.; Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, SOGES 2nd V.P., and Clifford Steiner, Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind.

The responsibility of drafting fitting resolutions was placed on the shoulders of Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; D. MacDonald, Ogilvie Flour Mills, Fort William; Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., Minneapolis; Edward E. Frauenheim, Jr., Buf-

falo (N. Y.) Forwarding Corp.; Lewis Inks, Quaker Oats Co., Akron, O.; Russell Johnson, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Duluth; Robert R. Brett, Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis; Fred Kenney, Allied Mills, Inc., Portsmouth, Va., and T. L. Musser, Western Stevedoring Co., Erie, Pa.

Determining the character of the association years hence through the careful selection of Directors and Officers now was put upon Paul H. Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis; H. L. Heinrikson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City; Jerry Lacy, West Central Co-operative Grain Co., Omaha; Oscar W. Olsen, Globe Elevator Division, F. H. Peavey Co., Duluth; Ed. Raether, Manager, Sampling Department, Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, and R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William.

Safety efforts will continue during the coming year under the guidance of Oscar W. Olsen, Globe Elevator Division, F. H. Peavey Co., Duluth; Malcolm Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis; O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., Chicago, plus the appointed members of the committee carried over from last year.

To take charge of new memberships on a coast-to-coast hook-up will be Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis; Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago; John Mack, Standard Milling Co., Buffalo; Ken S. Miller, C.P.R. Elevator, West St. John, N. B.; Fred Myers, Cleveland Grain Co., Indianapolis; William J. Porter, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Walter Teppen, Occident Terminal Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Duluth, and Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans.

So that plans may be made throughout the year for their next annual convention program, Harold Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur; Jim De Jarnette, Continental Baking Co., Kansas City; F. Maynard Losie, Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis, and Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs, will have overall charge.

POSTMEN'S HOLIDAY

The annual Postmen's Holiday session fell Friday morning, June 16th, with the entire convention divided up under the capable direction of Lloyd Forsell. Visits were made to the Arcady Farms Milling Co.'s feed plant, to the Columbia Malting Co., to the Calumet Elevator, and to see the car unloading apparatus designed and constructed by the Glidden's Co.'s staff. Transportation was provided through the courtesy of Chicago Superintendents and Associate members.

After a full morning of making first hand inspections the convention had a collective appetite for the old fashioned fish fry that would make any chef feel gratified. Cordial host at this unique affair was The Glidden Company, whose three representatives, Emil Buelens, Steve Halac, and Harry Hanson, welcomed their guests and paid tribute to their company's manager, Paul A. Olson, who unfortunately was out of town. Fish fries are annual events with the Chicago Supers and usually a contest is in order. After a brisk morning of being in the air and considering the size of the crowd it is impossible to release any statistics on who won the mythical title of winner. Suffice to say that everyone ate more of the delicious perch fillets served than they thought they could before lunch.

In such a congenial atmosphere the association's Number Two Honorary Member, Mr. Bennett Chapple, Assistant to the President, American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio, gave the convention a mental cocktail they will long remember. Urged by this same group seven years ago to help solve the problem of spouting that wore out almost overnight, Mr. Chapple's firm conducted months of practical experiments, finally decided upon their approach to the situation, made an installation under most adverse operating conditions only to have

the war come along and hush any release of statistics. This data was told by the secretary, Mr. Chapple's remarks being devoted to the value of association endeavors, of the importance of preaching what you know and believe to the next person, of entering into discussions and contributing ideas as well as receiving them.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION "TOPS"

So successful were this year's expanded series of round table discussions that the convention went on record as wanting a second entire session devoted thereto next year. From the mechanics of running such an association function it perhaps would be easier to put on a ten-ring circus, but from the successful outcome of each of the three series of discussion groups nothing could have been more constructive to the participants.

The first period witnessed roundtables on corn handling, wheat handling, barley and oats, and soybeans—each with one or more experts in charge of bringing out a battery of pertinent questions confronting everyone and in guiding the discussions to the point where the most satisfactory solution was found. Each table's discussion was recorded by a secretary so that the value will be available to all.

The second period was devoted to roundtables on feed, malt, cereal, and linseed. The third period was devoted to grain drying, repair-maintenance-lubrication, power and power transmission, elevating and conveying, grain cleaning, and vessel loading and unloading problems. The fact that some of the roundtable discussions lapped well over into the period of the following divisions attests to the success of this approach.

CAR UNLOADING THE LEADING PROBLEM

With fewer car shovelers available each day over the last, with less work in this department being accomplished as less experienced hands (when available) take up the task, the opening subject of the Saturday morning session of car unloading was perhaps the most vital discussed at this important conference. Oscar Olsen, papa of the idea of creating a car unloading device that would fit conditions found in older plants, must have had a real inspiration presiding over the meeting, for one by one the participants described their approaches to the solution, drew diagrams on the blackboard, kindly distributed sketches, and contributed their ideas and knowledge to the faults and virtues of this and that device.

Emil Buelens of the Glidden Co., Chicago; Paul Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis; Ed Frauenheim, Buffalo (N. Y.) Forwarding Corp.; Henry Richardson, Richardson Scale Co., Clifton, N. J.; Howard S. Sayre, Fuller Co., Catasauqua, Pa.; Don Bowden, Materials Handling Equipment Co., Chicago, and several others expounded helpfully, and all asked questions during the talks as well as in the discussion that followed. Out of this important session many operating heads have already made up their minds on what tack they must follow to best solve their individual situations. The automatic single and double shovels, the hydraulic jack method, a new application of air suction, and a new conception of a dumper were all approaches, all of which definitely have their places.

The Saturday luncheon was surrounded with a safe atmosphere, with announcements of the winners in the associations seventh annual safety contest, awards of the beautiful trophies to the winner in each classification that came through without a scratch, and helpful talks on what individual companies are accomplishing on this vital score being expounded both before and after lunch by recognized leaders in the membership plus the able contest director, Clarence Turning. The balance of the Saturday afternoon program was interestingly devoted to a group of talks and discussions that covered everything from the problems of weighing, to electrical, to insurance inspections, et al,

all of which will be published during coming months.

The Associate Members complimented the convention with a cocktail hour before the dinner-dance that followed. Perennial General Chairman Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City (Mo.) Power & Light Co., did an outstanding job as usual, being assisted in the weeks before in making the preparations by his two committee members, Arthur B. Osgood of The Day Co., Minneapolis, and Russell B. Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond.

Eloquent, weighty thoughts were expressed by Retiring President Pow, President-Elect Brand, Chairman Meyer; by Gilbert Lane in presenting Mr. Pow with a grand double pen set, and by Oscar Olsen in presenting Clarence Turning with an elaborate toilet kit.

In keeping with the times and in consideration of the feelings of those with kinfolks on the battle front the Associates thoughtfully utilized the dance band and entertainment on the Medinah Club's Boulevard room agenda. Thus the curtain was drawn on what was unanimously considered an outstanding helpful wartime conference which will benefit the participants and their firms for ever.

The Grain Trade After the War

[Continued from page 465]

prices. This has resulted in maintaining relatively high prices for producers in comparison with low food prices demanded by labor and the present labor Administration in Washington. This clash of political philosophy with economic laws resulted in a condition of chaos in the grain and livestock markets.

LOANS CREATE MONOPOLY. — The loans authorized by Congress as price boosting factors when we had tremendous supplies of agricultural products presumably constitute a floor, but they also constitute a foundation for monopoly of the grain business by Commodity Credit Corporation, which by Presidential order acts as the operating fiscal agent under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Farmers may sell thru loans, to this socialistic government agency, grain at prices which consumers throughout the world are unwilling or unable to pay. This Federal Corporation may sell such grain and take such losses as are incurred in disposing of its collateral. No individual, and no group of individuals in the grain trade, can compete with such a monopoly. Under directives which have been issued with very questionable legal authority, this same monopoly imposes its hand on the storage of grain, on the transportation of grain and by means of the same questionable legal authority has directed the allocation and uses of grain.

SUBSIDIES do not have to be labeled as such. They may be paid by means of losses absorbed thru federal corporations that derive their funds from the taxpayers. It is doubtful whether in the days following the war the farm organizations will insist upon loans on the basis now suggested in Congress as an offset to the demands of the two major labor groups.

Presumably the President loses all his war-time powers when peace is declared, and presumably the Commodity Credit Corporation or its present parent, the Food Distribution Administration, will carry on thru loans, or other artificial price stimulation means, higher prices for the products of the farms under the guise of stock-piling and filling our ever normal granaries against years of low production.

We are facing in this picture exactly what we faced in the years following the Armistice of 1918, actually then we gave hundreds of millions of dollars in cash for the rehabilitation of Europe, and exported tremendous quantities of food paid in cash out of our advances.

WITH THE TREMENDOUS DRAIN on our United States resources brought about thru the present war, the problem is whether we can support after this war any such ex-

portation of our agricultural products on the basis of purely a gift. Have we enough supplies, and are we rich enough to try to feed all Europe after the war? Can we depend upon exports which will be gifts paid for by the taxpayers of the United States to support high prices? Are we entitled to believe that behind our high tariff wall, we can set up parity figures which will be applicable in this global association of Nations which so many of our statesmen seem to believe is the way to permanent peace and economic security?

C.C.C. A VICIOUS COMPETITOR.—At Columbus I urged that the men in the grain trade unite to eliminate the Commodity Credit Corporation as a vicious competitor in the grain trade. Athlo Fred Sale did not tell me, I suspect that that is the main reason why I was invited to talk to you today. It's true that the Commodity Credit Corporation is the creature of our Representatives in Congress, financed thru the money of the taxpayers, operated entirely upon instructions from Washington, and competing like an enormous cartel or trust with every small business man in the grain trade in the United States. Under the urge of war-time necessities this colossus has taken unto itself tremendous powers.

The Commodity Credit Corporation represents in its activities today the revolving fund of the McNary-Haugan bill, the powers of differentiating between domestic and foreign markets of the export debenture plan, the capital and power of the Federal Farm Board, the capital and power of the Grain Stabilization Corporation. It acts under directives issued under war-time conditions as the buyer and seller and the sole distributor of many agricultural products. It combines in its functions every phase of agricultural legislative agitation which has appeared in the halls of Congress since 1920.

If the Commodity Credit Corporation is to continue after peace, it is my opinion that the grain trade must see that it is shrunk to its normal size. We must somehow see that it does not control our imports and our exports, that it does not control the movement of grain by the railroads, that it does not control the storage of grain by contracts which are forced one by one upon individuals unable to protest, but which reflect in their composite character a control of profits and activities.

All of you men know that it is difficult to shrink the power and activity of any Government agency that employs many, many thousands of voters; but, gentlemen, perhaps our chief peace-time problem is to consider ways and means of reducing the activities of Commodity Credit Corporation to its primary function—a loan agency—and to terminate its domination of the grain trade through its use of "executive orders" issued under questionable legal authority.

We all are accustomed to surrendering liberties during war. After World War I, these liberties were quickly returned to us. We must be on the alert to see that, after this war, we can again conduct our business without unfair competition from our own Government.

We do not expect to have representatives of the grain trade at the peace table, but we do expect them to be called upon for suggestions and advice on any peace-time plans relating to grain marketing and distribution.

Some of us may have a hazy idea of just what we are fighting for in this war—but we are quite clear on what we are prepared to fight for, if necessary, after peace is declared.

THE CONTROL OF THE GRAIN TRADE by Washington must be removed, modified, or changed, so that the prices of agricultural products will reflect demand and supply without the impact of Government stop loss orders in the form of loans or support prices, and without the cornering effect of Government purchasing for stock-pile purposes.

The W.F.A. by amendment 2 to W.F.O. 94 has removed the restrictions on delivery of flaxseed to crushers in California and Oregon.

Field Seeds

Badger, Minn.—Sjoberg Bros. have remodeled their seed house.

New York, N. Y.—Marshall H. Duryea has been appointed a member of the committee on seeds of the Produce Exchange.

Yankton, S. D.—The Nebraska Seed Co., of Omaha, Neb., has received a charter to do business in South Dakota, with \$300,000 capital stock.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. has bought the old C. & N-W. Ry. freight station and is installing seed handling and drying equipment.—A. G. T.

Marengo, Ia.—A warehouse, 56x60 ft., is being erected by the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. Part of the building is being raised 16 ft. and conveyor belts are being installed to save labor.

Twin Falls, Idaho.—Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., are erecting a warehouse adjoining their present building, 100 x 114 ft., two stories and basement, of concrete, brick and steel, with elevator and pent house, costing \$70,000.

El Paso, Ill.—Dr. R. W. Jugenheimer of Manhattan, Kan., has been engaged by the Pfister Associated Growers to direct breeding and testing work. For the last 15 years he has specialized in corn breeding at the Kansas station.—P. J. P.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Razing a smaller structure a seed warehouse 100 x 100 ft., two stories high, is being built adjoining the seed cleaning plant of the Washington Co-operative Poultry and Egg Ass'n, the seed business of which has grown rapidly since it was started in July, 1942.

Roseau, Minn.—Seth Gavelin, who bought the old Hagenah Hotel at auction last fall, will remodel the building this summer to make it suitable for handling grass seeds. He resigned, effective July 1, as manager of the Northern Seed & Grain Elevator, and will be succeeded by his assistant, Ben Glennen.

Gilroy, Cal.—Lin W. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler were fatally injured when their automobile overturned near Stockton June 11. Mr. Wheeler was 76 years old. He began in the seed business as an employee of J. C. Vaughan at Chicago in 1894, and in 1910 purchased the business of the A. J. Pieters Seed Co.

Macon, Ga.—The fourth annual meeting of the Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held in the Dempsey Hotel July 16 and 17, beginning with registration and a cocktail party Sunday afternoon. W. O. Collins of the University of Georgia will speak on Inoculation; John H. Martin of the W.F.A. on Identifications of Sorghum Varieties; T. R. Breedlove of the A.A.A. on Distribution of Winter Cover Crop Seeds. Jas. Young of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, will lead an open forum on seedsmen's problems.

Heavy Fine Under Federal Seed Act

The U. S. District Court at Kansas City, Mo., recently fined a seed company \$100 on each of two counts on the charge of having shipped into Arkansas 10 bags of sudan grass seed containing in excess of 25 Johnson grass seeds per pound; and having shipped 600 bags of sudan grass seed into South Dakota labeled to have 80 per cent germination, whereas only 54 per cent was found. The company pleaded guilty.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Storage for 100 carloads of hybrid seed corn will be provided in a large warehouse being erected by the Pitts Co. for lease to the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

Kentucky Seedsmen Meet

The Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting June 7 at the Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, with a good attendance.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are the same as for the past year: pres., Geo. Hays, Jr., Louisville; sec'y-treas., E. H. Schaffner, Louisville; vice presidents, Robert E. Mattingly, Lebanon, and H. F. Bunton, Louisville.

Action was taken looking toward the certification of hybrid seed corn in Kentucky.

Dr. W. A. Price of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station urged education of the farmer to purchase good seed. Seed laws and tagging were discussed.

Meeting of Hybrid Seed Corn Division

FRED W. LEHMANN of Des Moines, Ia., presided as chairman over the annual meeting of the Hybrid Seed Corn Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the afternoon of June 19.

EARL MAY: In detasseling we find German prisoners of war good workers. We use several hundred. We have no behavior troubles.

It was unanimously voted to appoint a committee to take up with Jim Young the matter of obtaining exemptions from social security and unemployment compensation laws.

Guaranteeing a stand to purchasers of hybrid seed corn was warmly discussed. An objection was that it puts the hybrid seed corn company in the insurance business. A menace to their business was seen by handlers of other seeds such as red clover, who might be asked by growers to guarantee a stand as do many firms selling seed corn.

Chairman LEHMANN, of the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Co. defended the replanting agreement.

Mr. FUNK: We do not have any agreement, never had it; 95 per cent of the farmers are honest. We have had to take care of 5 per cent of our customers. After sending a man out to investigate the failure to get a stand, we help the customer out if his statements are true. We have had customers come back for 30 years. I don't think we have lost one penny by this policy.

Mr. MASSIE of Northrup, King & Co.: We follow up complaints; but don't like to come out with a replanting agreement that will eventually put us out of business.

ELMER SEXAUER of Brookings, S. D., complimented the hybrid seed corn dealers on the high plane on which they have conducted their operations.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: chairman, Fred W. Lehmann, Des Moines, Ia.; vice chairman, Dr. J. R. Holberty, Bloomington, Ill.; sec'y, Bob Huey, Carthage, Ill.

Chairman's advisory committee: Julius Black, Ames, Ia.; Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, Minn.; Carl Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Troyer,

La Fontaine, Ind.; R. H. Sawyer, Shenandoah, Ia.; Mr. Meyers, and Tom Roberts, of De Kalb, Ill.

Southern Seedsmens Ass'n Holds Big Convention

The largest gathering in its history cheered the officers of the Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at its annual meeting June 14, 15 and 16 at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

E. H. SEXAUER, of Brookings, S. D., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n spoke briefly.

NOBLE H. PACE, in his address as president said the southern region is largely a consuming area, and these support prices have a tendency to increase the cost of the seed. This increased cost has a tendency to reduce the use of them. The seeding cost of some of these seeds is so high that it is not economical for the farmer to consume them. This causes the farmer to fail to produce some of the crops that are expected of him, thereby defeating the food production of which this nation is in need.

Your president is not familiar with the manner in which these support prices are established. Some of the announced prices seem to be too high and may have a great effect upon business in the future. The association should take an interest in this and make investigations to see if it should sit in on the establishment of these prices.

D. HOWARD DOANE of St. Louis, Mo., spoke on Plant Breeding for Commercial Purposes.

F. M. BARTON, Memphis, chairman of the membership committee, reported 127 new members for the year.

FREDERICK C. HART of the O.P.A., Washington, D. C., spoke on price ceilings, and answered questions.

A resolution was adopted advocating the immediate instigation of a program of national scope which would establish one uniform seed law controlling all seed transactions made within continental United States. Such a program could, if necessary, recognize factors such as noxious weeds and other problems created by differences in the climatic zones.

OFFICERS for the ensuing year are W. G. Quarles, Raleigh, N. C., pres.; Frank C. Everett, Atlanta, Ga., first vice pres.; Curtiss Clark, Corpus Christi, Tex.; second vice pres.; Stuart C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla., sec'y-treas. and Don M. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga., member of the executive board.

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Meeting of Farm Seed Group

The Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, June 20.

Chairman CARL BARNUM of Buffalo, N. Y., called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. with a good attendance.

CHAS. D. ROSS, treas., reported a balance of \$279.11, there having been during the year an expense of \$90 and no receipts.

Altho for the past two years he had prepared no address, this year Chairman Barnum thot it advisable to advert to important events in the following address:

Chairman Barnum's Address

1943 and 1944 crop season has been quite a year. With short crops, labor shortages, slow deliveries, ceiling prices, Lend-Lease purchases, A.A.A. sales, W.F.A., O.P.A., W.P.B., and other alphabetical combinations, there have been few dull moments. At times the industry has been unhappy, but at no time could it remain static and survive.

The program so thoroly crowds the morning that every short-cut possible is being taken to save time. Chairmen of standing committees have submitted to Secretary Young reports which will appear in the official minutes of the American Seed Trade Ass'n Meeting. The activities of two or three special committees deserve mention.

THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION appointed an Industry Advisory Committee. There has been a misunderstanding in some quarters as to how the personnel of this committee was chosen. It should be said now that selection was made with no interference or direction from the seed industry. The O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committee selected their own chairman and their own Task Committee, which has been in consultation with the Office of Price Administration in the preparation of Maximum Price Regulation 471, Amended, which will be discussed later.

The War Food Administration selected a number of representatives of the seed industry as an Advisory Committee. The greatest activity of this committee has been thru the Task Force Committee appointed by War Food Administration and charged with increasing production of legume and seed crops. You, as members of the industry, have been receiving from time to time publicity material sent out by this committee under the able chairmanship of John Nicolson. Publicity has appeared in trade journals, and manufacturers and distributors of farm equipment and products are including this material in their advertising. Many radio stations have gone on the air with information supplied by this committee, pumping hard for increased production of legume and grass seeds in the year 1944. The matter has been carried to Congress, and legislation providing for incentive payments is now pending.

The seed industry should be extremely grateful to Lloyd Brown, as Chairman of the O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committee, and John Nicolson, Chairman of the War Food Administration Task Force Committee for the work they have done. They have given unstintingly of their time and energy, have made countless trips to Washington and have accomplished outstanding results.

POST WAR PLANNING.—These are the days of postwar planning, and the seed industry should join the parade. For too long a time and in too many instances, we of the seed trade have looked upon seed as nothing more than an item of merchandise. Seeds are, rather, live growing organisms whose value depends upon their being planted and used in the right place under the right conditions. Information as to where and how is available thru experiment stations and agricultural colleges. This information should be obtained and applied to every item and variety handled by seedsmen; or to put it differently, the viewpoint of the industry should become more agronomic in character.

With this thought in mind—which is not new nor original with the speaker—the Crops Committee of the American Society of Agronomy has been contacted, and arrangements are in progress to put on a program during one session of their meeting of particular interest to field seed handlers. The Agronomy meetings this year will be held in Cincinnati early in November. This suggestion has been discussed with a number of seedsmen, all of whom look upon it with favor. The committee of the American Society of Agronomy is very much interested in this move, and have asked me to extend a cordial and urgent invitation to attend this meeting. Announcements will be forthcoming later.

Another point for post war consideration—For many years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, state experiment stations, and other research workers have been breeding and selecting new

strains and varieties of some of our old recognized field seed. Some of the new developments are Cumberland and Midland Red Clover, Ranger Alfalfa, Lincoln Bromegrass, and a large number of range and pasture grasses. Once this world conflict is ended, these agricultural workers and others interested will put real pressure behind these items to get them in common usage. The days of just plain red clover will be drawing to a close. New and better strains of practically every item on the price list can and will be developed. If the Farm Seed Industry wishes to maintain its position, it must take cognizance of this trend and be prepared to meet it. Incidentally, the time we may take is not of our own choosing. Some of these days, the honeymoon of Lend-Lease and the vegetable seed industry will come to an end, probably with rather tremendous stocks of seed on hand. The vegetable men will be casting about for some means of income. What is more rational from their standpoint than to turn to the production of strains of field seed. They have the plant locations thru-out the country, the equipment, plant breeders, and fieldmen, all of whom are most accustomed to handling the intricacies of production, not only of variety but of strain. Gentlemen, let us look to our laurels now, or we will not have laurels to which we may look.

As many nation-wide industries go, the seed industry is small. It, however, is fundamental to the life and prosperity of the entire nation. The basic nature of the industry and the contributions thereof are not generally known or appreciated by the rank and file of Americans. Whether or not there is recognition, whether or not there is profit, it is the duty and desire of the industry to continue to make every possible contribution to help win the war. Come what may, we will continue to give our best and deliver the goods in this or any other emergency. I am proud, as you all must be, to be associated with this industry.

W. A. WHEELER of the F.D.A., Washington, D. C., gave some figures on seed requirements and production, not for publication but for discussion. He expressed appreciation of the co-operation the past year from the field seed industry.

"I hope we can get increased production of the clovers. Red clover has been a bone of contention the past year. We expected to buy, but did not buy a pound.

"No ceiling on orchard grass is contemplated by the O.P.A. at the present time. We will purchase timothy seed for next year's requirements.

"It has been a difficult problem to find warehouse space. We have acquired a warehouse at Pasco, Wash.

"Stockpiling is out of the picture at the present time."

GEORGE H. DICKS of the British Food Mission made some witty remarks about lend lease that were well received, and added in bulking seed "Will you please see that the top, middle and bottom of the bags are the same."

EDWIN R. HENSON, of the UNRRA Washington, spoke on Seed Requirements for

Rehabilitating Europe. He said UNRRA is 44 allied nations that give one percent of their income for one year. "We are facing quite a problem in field seeds. We have 45,000 refugees in camps in the Mediterranean area. Athens, Greece, had a population of 400,000; crowding in from the country has increased this to 1,200,000.

"In Netherlands Germany has maintained dairying, but cut down on pastures. Flooding compelled the slaughter of 100,000 cattle. We will have to ship in some forage crop seeds."

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: chairman, Chas. M. Scott, New Albany, Ind.; vice chairman, Rider Freeman, Crawfordsville, Ind.; sec'y, Henry J. Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; treas., Chas. D. Ross, Louisville, Ky.

An executive committee of five was named, consisting of Carl Barnum, Stanley Folsom, Joe Peppard, J. C. Jones and John O'Connell.

FRITZ LOENHOLDT was introduced by Fred Hart, also of the O.P.A. at Washington, to speak on latest developments in price ceilings on farm seeds. Mr. Hart disclaimed any knowledge of the seed business, saying "You have an extremely complicated business. No one knows the right answer." Mr. Loenholdt gave a lengthy dissertation on the broad advantages of price control.

Adjourned sine die.

Arkansas Seed Dealers Meet

Altho only three years old the Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n held a well-attended annual meeting May 30 at the Marion Hotel, Little Rock.

BEN C. ISGRIG, of Little Rock, in his address as president, gave a resume of business conditions during the year, and suggested that annual meetings be allowed more than one day.

JACOB HARTZ, Stuttgart, presented his report as treasurer.

JOHN LONDON, of the state O.P.A., spoke of price regulations.

DR. JOHN BOWERS, of St. Louis, Mo., made an address on seed production.

At the luncheon an interesting talk was made by W. M. Sheppard, Pine Bluff, of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce.

DR. R. P. BARTHOLOMEW of the University of Arkansas spoke on Permanent Pasture Possibilities.

R. S. AYRES of Kansas City gave an illustrated description of hybrid seed production.

OFFICERS elected are: Pres., Oren J. Vaughan, Searcy, Ark.; vice-pres., George Roys, Russellville, Ark.; secy-treas., Jacob Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.

Executive committee, Jacob Hartz, Sr., Stuttgart, Ark.; Charles Whyte, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Ben C. Isgrig, Little Rock, Ark.; N. W. Peacock, Conway, Ark.; Ray Price, Forrest City, Ark.

War Conference of American Seed Trade Ass'n

The 62d annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was called to order the morning of June 19 by Pres. Elmer H. Sexauer of Brookings, S. D., in the Palmer House at Chicago, Ill.

John C. Vaughan delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Chas. D. Ross.

Jas. Young, sec'y, presented his report, as did Treas. C. E. Kendel of Cleveland, O.

Later there will be published the reports prepared by Harry H. Hobbs for the Legislative committee; Lewis J. LaRine for the committee on Seed Testing; J. George Mann, for the Traffic committee.

LEE MARSHALL, director of distribution of the War Food Administration, delivered an address on "Seeds for Victory and Peace," which will appear later.

A resolution was adopted urging uniformity

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in laws and regulations governing seeds in conformity with the Federal Seed Act.

The membership committee reported the names of 55 applicants for membership.

OFFICERS elected are: pres., Fred W. Rohnert, Gilroy, Cal.; first vice pres., Harry Candy, New York, N. Y.; second vice pres., Lloyd M. Brown, Chicago; executive sec'y and general counsel, J. A. Young, Chicago; treas., C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O. Executive committee: Stephen Beale, Detroit, Mich.; John Nicolson, Shenandoah, Ia.; hold-over members, R. E. L. Snelson, Savannah, Ga.; A. Bryan Clark, New Haven, Conn.; A. L. Bibbins, Buffalo, N. Y., and F. W. Lehmann, Des Moines Iowa.

Illinois Needs More Detassellers

The acreage planted in Illinois in crossing fields to produce hybrid seed corn was reported at a recent conference in Bloomington to be 80,000, an increase of 23 per cent over last year.

In 1943 20,000 extra workers were used; this year 24,000 will be required to provide the needed 31,000 detassellers.

McLean County alone has 6,190 acres in seed corn fields.—P. J. P.

Support Prices for Alfalfa and Grass Seed

The W.F.A. has announced that mixtures of ladino and alsike clovers will be supported at levels determined by present support prices and the percentage of each clover in the mixture. Support prices already announced are \$1.50 per pound for ladino clover and 25 cents per pound for alsike. If the proportion of alsike clover is 75 per cent or more, the entire mixture will be supported at the price for alsike.

The white, Persian, and hop clovers, and black medic mixture will be supported at a level determined by the support prices now applicable to each component, based on the percentage of each. Present support prices are: White clover, 50 cents per pound; Persian clover, 25 cents; hop clover, 35 cents; and black medic, 20 cents.

The grass mixtures are mixed bluestem and mixed grama grown in the Great Plains.

Southern alfalfa will be supported at 26 cents per pound.

The support prices apply to seeds which have been cleaned, bagged, tagged, and delivered to a designated warehouse, and which meet purity and germination requirements.

To Country Shippers of Alfalfa Seed

It is the purpose of the seed verification service to provide a means by which the seed consumer may have knowledge of the adaptability in the area in which he is located of alfalfa seed offered for sale. The large amount of southern alfalfa seed that is being distributed into northern seed producing areas where it is not adapted raises a question with respect to the adaptation of seed indicated to come from these northern areas.

Then handling of southern grown seed by country shippers in northern surplus producing areas raises the question of the amount of substitution or mechanical mixture that may occur. A certain proportion of a crop will survive for a time even though it is not adapted to the climatic conditions to which it is exposed. This proportion is a potential seed producer.

We, therefore, will be unable in the future to accept as a basis for verification as to origin any form of declaration issued by or received from a firm who functions as a northern country shipper and who has during the previous year handled seed of southern origin. This would not apply to seed produced in the south

as certified first generation seed of northern adaptation and origin.

Alfalfa seed of northern origin is construed to be that produced north of the southern boundary of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, and eastward north of the 40th degree of latitude.

Alfalfa seed of southern origin is construed to be that produced south of the 40th degree of latitude in the State of California, and south of the southern border of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia.—W. A. Davidson, Chief, Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, W. F. A.

New Varieties of Sweet Clover

Evergreen, Spanish, and Madrid, new varieties outstanding in ability to compete with weeds in the first year and in pasture and hay production, are being increased for farm use, and until seed is available, general use of common white and common yellow is advisable. Late maturity makes Evergreen of special value for prolonged pasturing in the second year.

In seed production, beneficial first-year treatments are light grazing and clipping for weed control. First growth in the second year normally produces largest seed yield, but harvest and threshing of large and coarse varieties is facilitated by a smaller growth caused by early spring grazing or clipping to a height of from 8 to 10 in.

Sweet clover best follows an intertilled crop kept free of weeds the preceding season by thorough cultivation. Sowing from 8 to 15 lbs. per acre from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep on a firm, moist seedbed in early April is recommended. Sowing sweet clover alone is more generally advised for the drier areas, with pasturing or clipping at a height of not less than 6 in. as needed in the first year for weed control. Companion crops of oats or barley sown at half the usual rate are more economically employed in eastern Nebraska, or under irrigation elsewhere.—Nebr. Sta. Bull. 352.

Appropriation for Legume Seed Progressing

In the last two years we have used up 44 million pound reserve of legume seeds besides annual production of both years and are faced now with no legume seed except what is produced this year. It becomes obvious that something will need to be done to insure that we will have some legume seed saved in quantity if possible.

In order to get anything done, we had to reverse our field and work out a compromise which had the approval of leaders in both parties and of the War Food Administration and first put forth by your committee, this plan

contemplates an amendment in the Senate to the general agricultural appropriation carrying an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be used for acreage and pound incentive for seed production.

I had no difficulty convincing leaders of the Agricultural Committee in the House and also leaders of the Appropriations Committee of the extreme seriousness of the seed situation.

I think there will be no opposition to this amendment when it goes back to the House for final approval.

I do not anticipate any trouble in the Senate for the Senate has already passed the Gillette bill which would carry the exact same program.—John W. Nicolson.

Nebraska to Hold Soybean Yield Contest

J. C. Swinbank, secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, has announced that his association, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service will be co-sponsors of a soybean yield contest for Nebraska farmers this year.

The purpose of the contest is to learn more about the most successful practices being used in soybean production and to bring this information to the attention of Nebraska growers. It is hoped that the contest will also stimulate greater interest in better methods of producing this crop and thus contribute to greater efficiency in the food and war program.

Ten state prizes are offered, ranging from a \$25 war bond and five bushels of certified Lincoln soybean seed for the first prize to \$5 in war savings stamps and one bushel of certified seed for the tenth award. Engraved medals will also be given to the two contestants having the highest yields in each county represented in the contest. Judges for the contest will be Earle G. Reed, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Omaha Chamber of Commerce; Walter White, Agricultural Commissioner, Omaha Chamber of Commerce; D. L. Gross, Extension Agronomist and E. F. Frolik, Assistant Extension Agronomist of the Nebraska College of Agriculture; and J. C. Swinbank.

Entries are to be made by July 15 thru county agricultural agents or directly to the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n at Lincoln. Contest fields must be at least five acres in size, and if the beans are grown on a slope of more than 2 per cent they must be planted on the contour or subsurface tilled.

Aside from the cost factor, American hemp fibers are soft compared with imported fibers. They fray and split when put under pulley stress. They also lose strength when water-soaked, says S. S. McCrory of the U.S.D.A.—A. G. T.

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Grain Carriers

Class 1 railroads had 43,444 new freight cars on order June 1, compared with 33,537 a year ago. Plain box cars on order totaled 18,507.

Export grain unloaded at the ports during May amounted to 3,443 cars, against 6,084 in May, 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Cars for shipment of Canadian grain thru Vancouver, B. C., and Sweetgrass, Mont., will not be furnished after June 30 the Ass'n of American Railroads stated June 21.

Abandonment of 59 miles of the Chicago, Attica & Southern should not be permitted according to Examiner Prichard of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The road operates in Indiana.

Enid, Okla.—The O.D.T. has asked the railroad companies to require permits for shipment of grain to Enid, to assure that cars will be unloaded promptly and returned to country points, some of which are reporting a shortage of cars. Since June 15 Enid has received 8,000,000 bus. of wheat.

In I.&S. No. 5180, grain proportionals to Louisiana, the Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to postpone the effective date of its order of Apr. 27, to reopen the proceeding, that denied the carrier an increase in rates from Chicago and Minneapolis to the south. The effective date has been postponed from June 7 to Sept. 7.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended June 17 totalled 45,332 cars, an increase of 1,437 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,376 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 17, totalled 29,551 cars, an increase of 215 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 6,167 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Illinois Freight Ass'n has rejected the proposal for the establishment of ex-lake rates on grain, grain products and related articles from Chicago to St. Louis, East St. Louis and Cairo. The rates were sought by Commodity Credit corporation for use in connection with distribution in Arkansas and the surrounding territory of feed wheat being brought in from Canada. The government agency proposed rates of 10 cents per cwt. to St. Louis and East St. Louis and 13 cents to Cairo. These proposed rates are 3 cents less than the now applicable flat rates.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a clearer definition of the grains affected by its recent order in Docket 17000, Part 7, requiring interested parties to show cause why parity in rates on coarse grains should not be abandoned. The petition also asks that additional time of not less than 30 days be granted for filing formal returns to the order. The work involved is too great to be accomplished in so short time with present limited manpower, it is stated. The show cause order was issued in connection with I. & S. Docket 5236, feeding grain in western trunk line territory, decided Apr. 4.

It is against the law of every state for one to act as both principal and agent. Yet Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist of Minnesota has ruled that a named co-operative concern can itself buy grain consigned to it for sale and charge a commission on the alleged sale. Ray P. Chase of Anoka had complained that the practices of the co-operative were illegal.

New Lumber Control

The War Production Board announced June 22 that effective Aug. 1 all lumber would be placed under strict controls, affecting even a householder needing a few boards for repairs.

J. Philip Boyd, director of the Lumber and Lumber Products Division, says that the proposed plan established control over the movement of lumber in distributors' hands as well as over production by mills.

With control of mills and distributors, the small sawmill will either sell on a direct authorization or to the distributor. The distributor, in turn, will have to sell on certified orders, except for specific quantities which will be allocated for uncertified orders to take care of the small consumer.

The industry's normal practices should not be affected, since the method of acceptance or rejection of orders will be determined, as now, by PR-1. In general, control of species already covered by orders will not be materially changed by the over-all control system.

Washington, D. C.—The 600-lb. quarterly limit that applied to the use of new aluminum in manufacture of new patterns has been removed.

Omaha, Neb.—Alva Richards, chairman of the yeast industry board of the W.F.A. and Hugh Hurley, sec'y of the Brewing Industry Foundation, were entertained at Chamber of Commerce luncheon here, June 2.—B.I.B.

Civilian supplies of rice will be increased by the release of 55 million pounds of rice which is now held by the War Food Administration. In releasing this quantity of rice, the W.F.A. will give first consideration to highly industrial trade areas and the first allotments will go to these areas, particularly in the southern states where rice is a major food item.

Membership in the Millers National Federation March 31 included 509 companies which milled 187,193,323 cwt. of wheat flour, 4,061,504 cwt. of rye flour, 7,755,361 cwt. of durum products and 15,344,878 cwt. of granular grits in the calendar year 1943. This is quite substantially larger than the total production reported by Federation members in any preceding year. The Federation thus has by far the largest membership at the present time of any period in its entire history.

Supply Trade

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corporation has recently been granted a fourth renewal of the Navy "E" award.

Washington, D. C.—Altho title to goods acquired on a preference rating has been transferred as security for a loan the rated order may be placed in the name of the finance company calling for delivery to it in the care of the customer. Also, the W.P.B., in No. 5927, consents to a chattel mortgage lien on material obtained with priority assistance.

Washington, D. C.—Most of the enemy patents are available for licensing on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis for the life of the patent for a fee of \$15 per patent, payable upon making application for license. Nearly 100 foreign patents of value to grain handlers are available. Complete libraries of vested patents are maintained in the Patent Administration Offices at Chicago, New York, Boston and Portland, Ore.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills, Inc., incidental to its flour milling business, had a machinery department before the war, which during the war expanded to five buildings with 1,500 employees, making precision ordnance. To utilize this equipment after the war the company has decided to manufacture and sell to industrial, commercial and consumer markets a number of mechanical products now in various stages of development and test. These will be distributed through regular trade channels.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—A sampling of yards, totaling 9,000 were asked to report their inventories of hardwood and softwood lumber as of December 31, 1943, and March 31, 1944, by species, grades, and sizes; also requested was data on lumber received by the yard or by customers to fill orders placed by the yard during the six months ending January 1, 1944, and the three months ending April 1, 1944. J. Philip Boyd, Director of the Lumber Division said, "War and domestic requirements for lumber are now known with reasonable accuracy; distribution of lumber to fill many essential requirements must continue to move thru established lumber yards and distribution channels."

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Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C.—Robert G. Houghtlin will soon return to the Ralston Purina Co., which lent him to the War Food Administration.

Distillers' dried grains production during May amounted to 38,400 tons, against 30,200 tons in May, 1943. This is the heaviest monthly output on record.—W. F. A.

Toronto, Ont.—The 1943 output of commercial mixed feeds in Canada was 806,000 tons, against 650,000 in 1942 and 376,000 in 1939, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Washington, D. C.—Ralph H. Brown is now head of the feed section of the Food Price Division of the O.P.A. For the past year he has been with the Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, and prior to that had been in the grain brokerage business on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Newark, N. J.—The White Laboratories have employed C. W. Sondern, Ph.D., as director of laboratories, broadening the research work directed by Dr. C. L. Barthen. Dr. Sondern, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is well known in the field of chemical and pharmaceutical research.

Sacramento, Cal.—The State Feed Advisory Committee has adopted a resolution "That in view of the over-all feed situation, and the fact that the alfalfa meal industry has been developed in recent years to a relatively high capacity, and that much of the alfalfa meal is being shipped out of the state, despite the shortage of feeds in the state, that no more priorities should be approved to construct alfalfa meal mills or for trucks to haul alfalfa to such mills."

Med Maxwell, popular radio farm reporter and commentator, has been signed to headline the Wayne Victory Farmers radio show for the third successive season, it has been announced by John L. Richardson, of Allied Mills, Inc. During the past two years Maxwell has originated "Victory Farmers" shows direct from farms in most of the states east of the Rockies, and through unique and interesting interviews with farmers and their families has brought to a large radio audience a clearer understanding of problems confronting farmers and the great contributions that farm families are making to the war effort. Mr. Richardson reports that heavy mail response, as well as various types of surveys, reveal that this program has an unusually wide listening audience. Howard Peterson, one of America's best known organists, will be featured as your favorite organist playing your favorite tune. The announcer is Charles Lyon, one of NBC's most popular announcers. This transcribed show will be heard over more than thirty major stations during the coming season.

Charge for Recleaning Wheat

WFA-CCC 1944 CCC Form 1, provides (i) In cases where local dealers sell "Recleaned Whole Wheat" in packages which are plainly printed, stenciled, or tagged indicating that the wheat has actually been recleaned, a recleaning charge may be added to total margins otherwise permitted not to exceed 4.5 cents per bushel. (ii) If the local dealer purchases "Recleaned Whole Wheat" in packages which are plainly printed, stenciled, or tagged indicating that the wheat has actually been recleaned, he may include in his re-sale price a charge for recleaning incurred by him, but not to exceed 4.5 cents per bushel.

No doubt many elevator operators will install

one or two of the best cleaners obtainable. Keep your space and power at work.

Kentucky Feed Men to Organize

June 29 at the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, K. D. Smith of the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, will call to order at 9:30 a.m. a meeting called by 15 leading feed handlers to organize what is to be known as the Kentucky Feed Ass'n.

By-laws and a code of ethics will be considered and adopted. Feeds and feeding methods will be explained by four professors from the staff of the university.

Amendment to Tankage Rules

R.M.P.R. 74 has been amended, Sec. 3 reading: "Conversion plant" means any place where dry rendered tankage, wet rendered tankage or dried blood is converted into meat scraps, digester tankage, blood meal or blood flour.

Sec. 4 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) The maximum price for the sale of imported dry rendered tankage, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$1.25 for each percentage of protein therein, delivered at any conversion plant in the 48 states or the District of Columbia of the United States.

Sec. 5 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) The maximum price for the sale of imported wet rendered tankage and dried blood, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$5.53 for each percentage of ammonia therein delivered at any conversion plant in the 48 states or the District of Columbia of the United States.

Mixed Feed Ceiling

Effective June 19, amendment 7 to M. P. R. 378 cancels the list of ingredients and substitutes "all ingredients subject to price control," in determining Class A and Class B manufacturers' ceilings, sections 6 and 7 now reading:

1. Section 6 (a) (1) As to any ingredient used for which a maximum price is established by any regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, other than the General Maximum Price Regulation as amended, he shall include the cost of such an ingredient at the maximum price thereof to him per ton in carload quantities as if purchased at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration. Said maximum price shall be the maximum price at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances, said maximum price shall be the maximum price at said rate point.

2. Section 7 (a) (1) As to any ingredient used for which a maximum price is established by any regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration, other than the General Maximum Price Regulation as amended, he shall include the cost of such an ingredient at the maximum price thereof to him for the quantity normally purchased by him as if purchased at the time of the calculation as prescribed by the Office of Price Administration. Said maximum price shall be the maximum price at his producing plant except that where in his purchase a rate point is selected as the destination to secure favorable transit rates and balances, said maximum price shall be the maximum price at said rate point.

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Kieser Optimistic on Feed Outlook

E. H. Kieser, sales manager of the Kasco Mills, Toledo, forecasts a favorable balance in the feed and livestock situation. He says:

It is my guess that feeds will be less difficult to get this coming season for the following reasons:

Production of protein meals has increased in this country.

Grain farmers will let go of some of their corn because fewer hogs will be raised.

An adjustment will be made in the ceiling price on corn so as to make it more attractive for farmers to sell at this stage.

Some corn and feeds will be imported from the Argentine—and probably more grain from Canada.

The fishing industry will enlarge their activities and will produce more fish meal.

Greater production of synthetic products will relieve the shortage of some strategic materials.

Development of new feed materials from previously discarded by-products will be accelerated.

There will be a decrease in the feeding of beef cattle.

The poultry population will be lower.

There will be fewer hogs produced.

The wheat crop will be larger.

The oats crop will be larger than last year, altho below original expectations.

Pastures as of June 1 were the best for this time of year since 1922.

It must not be presumed, however, that because of the foregoing, feed will be plentiful. War promotes waste, and while it lasts, a great amount of feed material will be inefficiently used.

Feed Men Favor Tax Equality

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held June 12 and 13 at New York a resolution was adopted approving the work of the National Tax Equality Ass'n.

An extension of the period of duty-free importation of feed grains was requested.

New directors elected are Kenneth E. Eldred, Charles H. Eldred & Co., Bainbridge, N. Y.; Allen Bush, Louis Bush & Sons, Lowville, N. Y.; Louis F. Camp, Camp Milling Co., Walton, N. Y.; Charles Merriman, Potsdam (N.Y.) Feed & Coal Co.

Holdover directors are Frank C. Demarest, A. W. Demarest & Sons, Inc., Stamford, N. Y.; James H. Gray, J. H. Gray Milling Co., Inc., Springville, N. Y.; William R. Conklin, Chester (N. Y.) Grange Store; Theodore P. Reed, Jr., T. P. Reed & Son, Pennington, N. J.; Benjamin D. Simmons, Decker & Simmons, Sussex, N. J.; John S. Stahlnecker, Lycoming Flour Mills, Williamsport, Pa.; Walter F. Oesterling, P. J. Oesterling & Sons, Inc., Butler, Pa.; C. Paul Ward, Ward & Von Scoy, Candor, N. Y.; Dean K. Webster, Jr., H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass.

The directors elected Walter F. Oesterling of Butler, Pa., vice-pres. The other officers were re-elected: Kenneth E. Eldred, pres.; Jas. H. Gray, 2d vice-pres.; Austin W. Carpenter, executive director, and Lewis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., sec'y-treas.

WALTER C. BERGER, chief of the Feed Management Branch, Washington, D. C., presented statistics on the livestock situation.

NEIL BARRETT, of the feed section of the O.P.A. at Washington, spoke at the luncheon June 13, outlining the activities of the Office of Price Administration.

DR. L. C. CUNNINGHAM of Cornell doubted that the number of livestock is being reduced fast enough to avoid serious trouble as we approach the final July-September quarter of this feeding season.

PROF. J. G. ARCHIBALD of Massachusetts Agricultural College, told of experiments made in the use of urea as a substitute for protein in feeds.

DR. C. L. PLATT of the New Jersey Agricultural College pointed out that egg production in winter is largely a matter of total feed consumption.

Alfalfa Dehydrators Increasing in Nebraska

Alfalfa dehydrating plants, the fastest growing agricultural industry in the Platte Valley of Nebraska, have started the season off in full swing, with a fine quality and good yield of alfalfa to keep them operating.

Three years ago only five alfalfa dehydrating plants were in operation between North Platte and Kearney. Today there are 15, located as follows: Lexington, 3; Cozad, 4; Gothenburg, 1; Darr, 3; Josselyn, 2; Elm Creek, 2. The

plants employ about 360 men and each unit, with good weather and good luck, should dry and mill 2,500 tons of alfalfa during the 1944 season, which will end about the middle of October.

Dawson County is one of the leading alfalfa centers of the world, producing approximately one-sixth of the total alfalfa crop for Nebraska. In 1943 alfalfa production in the county was figured at 200,000 tons. The product is shipped all over the United States and to some foreign lands. This year the plants will dry and grind alfalfa from about 50,000 acres in Dawson County.

O.P.A. Enforcement

John Priest of Elsie, Neb., was fined \$100 in the U. S. District Court on the charge of violating the corn price ceiling.

He pleaded guilty to giving a farmer \$622 over the ceiling price for 4,792 bus. of corn.

You, too, Serve...when you Conserve

America's 1942-43 soybean crop was double that of the previous year. This year's crop is estimated at even more than the 1942-43 record. And yet supplies will still be limited in the months ahead... because war demands are so great.

In short, we've all got to share, play square...and *stretch* the supplies available so all will have some. One way you can help is this: remind your customers how to make soybean oil meal go further. Ask them if they're putting pigs on good pasture, re-

stricting soybean oil meal in fattening rations...after pigs have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Or maybe they're feeding production rations to dry stock. Mention how this wastes valuable protein.

Your customers *know* about these and many other conservation methods. But *occasionally* they need reminding. Tell them that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has a very useful bulletin on the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." Contains lots of helpful and practical suggestions on conserving protein-rich feeds. They can get the booklet by writing to Washington.



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The Feed Industry

By CHRIS MILLER, Des Moines, Ia., before Nebraska Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n

The feed industry has gone thru a lot of new and unusual experiences in the last few months. It started with the tightening of protein supplies in latter part of 1942. This was followed by O.P.A. control of prices, the protein conservation program, the order limiting amounts of proteins to be used by manufacturers, the set-aside order of oil meals and the freezing of corn in the last few weeks.

Regardless of all these unusual conditions the production of mixed feeds showed a tremendous increase in volume. In 1941 there were approximately 10 million tons of mixed feeds sold to the poultry and live stock producers of the nation. In 1942 there was a very substantial increase over that amount and in 1943 it had reached about 19 million tons which was almost double the 1941 output.

Not only did the volume of feed double during that period but the number of buyers in the feed market showed a big increase also. There were about one-third of the live stock and poultry raisers that were regular buyers of mixed feeds before the buyers rush and during the past two years this had grown so that there were about two-thirds of the live stock and poultry raisers in the feed market or twice as many buyers as there were under normal times. As we try to analyze some of the things that have happened during this period that would be of permanent good, the fact that we have thousands of new buyers in the feed market stands out as the most important.

BIG OUTLET FOR MIXED FEEDS.—As we think of all the educational work that has been done in past years by everyone who was interested in efficient live stock and poultry production and then almost over-night to have twice as many producers in the feed market, it points out that before the war we were only scratching the surface of the possible outlet for mixed feeds. In the days ahead the big problem that confronts us, is what can we do to keep this new crop of feed buyers as permanent customers. There were two main reasons why they started to buy mixed feeds. The first was that they wanted to make as big a contribution to the war effort as possible, and secondly because the feeding ratio was very favorable.

FEEDERS BECOMING SLIPSHOD.—We already have evidence that the margin of profit will be smaller in the months ahead and many feeders of live stock and poultry who don't fully understand the fundamentals of efficient production are already going back to their slipshod methods of feeding.

There are too many producers who honestly believe that the only time that they can afford to feed some things that they do not raise on the farm is when the margin of profit is favorable. The amount of feed business that we will have as we level off will depend upon how good a job of selling we can do under those circumstances.

FARMERS GROWING FEEDS.—The one thing that we must always keep in mind is that the corn belt farmer who raises the grains or the basic feeds that make up the big per cent of the ration is more or less a competitor of anyone who manufactures or sells mixed feeds. If prices don't suit him he can get along in some sort of way on the feed that he raises on his farm and this is especially true if he is one of the many thousand of producers who believe that the only time that he can afford to buy mixed feeds is when the profits are long.

FEEDER MUST KEEP DOWN COSTS.—The fellow out in the feed lot has never had control of the selling prices of his products, so the only place that he can change the amount of profit that he can make is on the production end. Regardless of the selling price of his



Chris Miller, Des Moines, Ia.

products whether it is high or low he will lose less money on an unfavorable market and make more money on a favorable market if he keeps his production costs down as low as possible. This basic principle which is the foundation of sound feed merchandising must be proven to the stock and poultry producers if we want to keep them as buyers of mixed feeds.

When we think of the world wide competition that our meat producers will have after the war, it brings home the sad fact that many of them will fail unless they do an efficient job of producing.

THE FEED INDUSTRY today is one of the big industries of the corn belt and this comes from years of hard work in showing the live stock and poultry raisers the way to better feeding. You men who sold feed and helped pioneer the building of the feed industry have learned long ago that there are only two things that the man in the feed lot is particularly in-

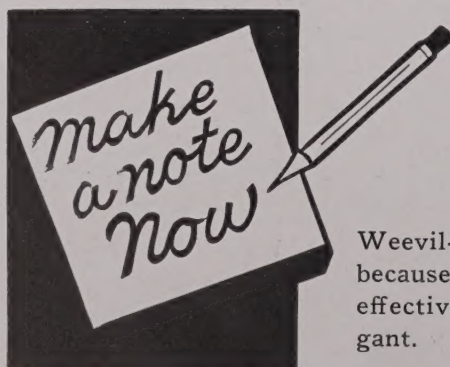
terested in. First, what will mixed feeds do for me. Second, how much will it cost to do the job.

If we can prove to our live stock and poultry producers that a small investment in feedstuffs that they do not raise on their farms will save enough grain to more than pay for the outside investment and also keep the animals and flocks in better health so that they go to market in less time, we can hold them as our customers. These results have to be so outstanding that they will be visible to the naked eye. There isn't one producer out of, should I say ten thousand, twenty thousand or fifty thousand that have the figures to show how much it costs to produce pork, beef, milk or eggs. He is in the live stock and poultry business because he believes that he has a better market for the grains and forage crops that he raises on his farms thru meat producing animals than he has by selling them as straight crops from the field.

If he markets his crops thru meat producing animals he has a lot of extra money invested in equipment, labor and other incidentals and it means an around the year job of hard work with many risks. He must make a lot of extra profit from this method of marketing his crops and just how efficiently and profitably he will operate depends upon the three important factors of live stock and poultry production which are: Good breeding, practical management and careful feeding. If he falls down on any one of these factors his profits and business are jeopardized.

HELPING CUSTOMERS WITH PROBLEMS.—The trained personnel of the feed industry have in the past, and will more so in the future, have to assume the responsibility of helping our customers out in the feed lots with these important problems. The hazards and problems of live stock and poultry production are steadily on the increase and the only feed dealer, feed manufacturer, or feed salesman that will succeed as we finally level off into a buyers market will be the ones who can help the live stock and poultry producers by giving them sound and practical service.

The feed business can only prosper in relation to the degree of the prosperity of the live stock and poultry producers. If we believe in our business and want to make our full contribution to the war effort and to stabilize agriculture after the war, we must assume the responsibility of rendering dependable service to the men in the feed lot. This is the only way



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Protein Supplements for Dairy Calves

By T. W. GULLICKSON and R. L. HANSON of University of Minnesota

Feeding trials were conducted for the purpose of comparing the value of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, soybean oil meal and ground soybeans as protein supplements in the rations of young dairy calves. Five lots of calves of mixed breeding were used. All lots were fed alike except for the protein-rich feed included in the grain mixture. The high protein concentrate in each case constituted 50% by weight of the grain mixture. The calves were started on experiment when about 7 days old and continued on the ration until they were 120 days of age. Records were kept of weights, physical condition, and general appearance of animals. Indigestion or scouring occurred in one or both calves in several lots but was most pronounced in those fed linseed meal and ground soybeans.

None of the calves receiving cottonseed meal in their ration suffered from indigestion, neither were there any other harmful effects from feeding this product. The average daily gain in weight of the calves in the various lots ranged from 1.31 lbs. by the calves receiving ground soybeans to 1.03 lbs. for the lot fed corn gluten meal. The daily gains of the other lots were: cottonseed meal 1.30 lbs., linseed meal, 1.13 lbs. and soybean oil meal 1.18 lbs.

The calf making the highest average daily gain of 1.55 lbs. was fed ground soybeans and the lowest, 0.92 lbs., was made by one of the animals receiving corn gluten meal. The lowest amount of nutrients, beyond the quantity needed for maintenance, per lb. of gain in weight was required by the lot of calves receiving ground soybeans, being 0.93 lb. Next in order was the lots fed corn gluten meal, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and linseed meal with requirements of 0.94, 1.07, 1.12 and 1.14 lbs. total digestible nutrients each, respectively.

The data indicate that there probably is little or no difference in feeding value for young calves between ground soybeans, soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal and linseed meal. Corn gluten meal may also be fed with safety, but when forming as much as half of the grain mixture lowers its palatability.

Effect of Molasses in Lamb Ration

In two digestion trials in each of which eight lambs were used, substitution of blackstrap molasses for at least one-half the corn in a lamb-fattening ration lowered the coefficients of apparent digestibility for protein, fat, and nitrogen-free extract an appreciable amount. Sucrose, used to replace molasses, reduced the digestion of each of these nutrients in the rations. The addition of corn sirup resulted in a lowered coefficient of digestion for protein, fat, and fiber, but did not particularly alter the digestion of nitrogen-free extract.

The addition of potassium salts to a ration lowered the utilization of all nutrients slightly, but only the apparent digestion of crude fiber was lowered a significant amount. Since the salts decreased the digestion of the ration less than blackstrap molasses, it appears that these salts can be only partly responsible for the general depression of digestibility resulting from the heavy feeding of molasses.

Limited work on the tolerance of lambs for blackstrap molasses indicates that lambs can utilize the product at a level of 10 percent of the ration more efficiently than at a level of 25 percent.—Oklahoma Agr. Exp. Sta.

Small Order Exemption for Urea

Producers, distributors and consumers of urea are required to file Form WPB-1148 (Sections I and II by producers and distributors, and Section I by consumers) on or before the 10th day of the month prior to the month for which authorization is requested. However, any person may accept delivery of 4.9 tons per month from all sources for any purpose, except cattle feed, without filing application, and producers and distributors may request an aggregate quantity for delivery on such small orders without listing customers' names. All persons seeking delivery for feed purposes must file Form WPB-1148 regardless of quantity.

Mayview, Ill.—All the dealers are holding on so far. But the government methods of handling all grain surely has cramped us a lot in the way we formerly did business.—H. T. Walton & Son.

Hay Movement in May

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during May, compared with May, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	767	...	...	...
Chicago	2,927	2,985	1,143	1,497
Ft. Worth	22	...	66	...
Kansas City	5,238	2,052	3,132	1,116
Portland	614	271	...	...
Seattle	176	99	...	...
St. Louis	384	108	408	264

Washington, D. C.—Representatives from Louisiana and Arkansas lost in their attempt to include in the price control law a mandate against imposition of ceilings on rough rice.

Louisville, Ky.—The American Millers Ass'n at its recent annual meeting elected Emmet Loy, Brookville, O., pres.; Corliss Watkins, Smithfield, Ky., vice pres. Peggy Perdue was re-named sec'y.

ONE OF OUR USERS WRITES ABOUT

ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETIC SEPARATORS



E. E. JOHNSON
PILLSBURY'S BEST FEEDS
GRINDING - MIXING - MILLFEEDS
LANARK, ILLINOIS

April 8, 1944

Eriez Manufacturing Company
Erie, Penna.

Gentlemen:

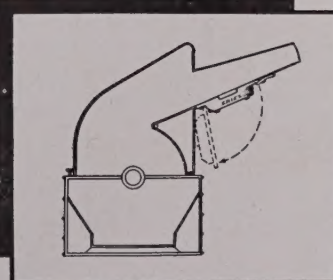
On May 12th, 1943, I purchased a 12" Eriez Heavy Duty Alnico Permanent Magnet from you for my 75 H. P. Hammermill.

I have used this mill and magnet every day since it was installed. We have taken wrenches, all sizes of bolts and nuts, razor blades, nails, three jack knives, and a gallon pail of nails and other small pieces of iron off this magnet in that time.

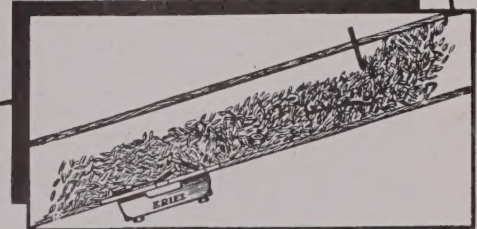
Within another year I will have saved the price of this magnet in screens alone, and I do not need to worry about fire from hot iron from my mill.

I would not do custom grinding without one.

Yours truly
E. E. Johnson
E. E. Johnson.



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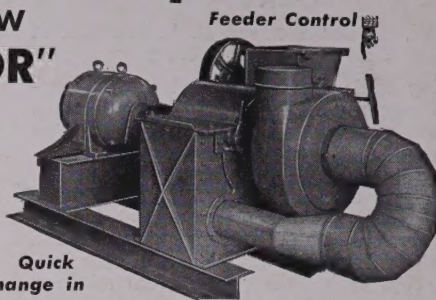
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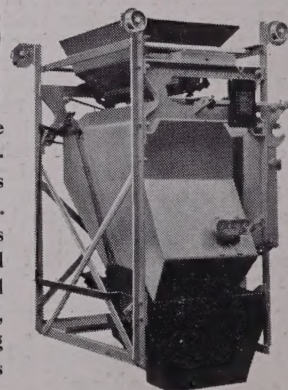
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